

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES



VOLUME LIII. NUMBER 17.
WHOLE NUMBER 2731.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1915.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.

DU PONT RIFLE POWDERS

<p>Du Pont Military Rifle Powder No. 10 For .280 Ross, .30 Adolph, and similar cartridges.</p> <p>Du Pont Improved Military Rifle Powder No. 15 (Progressive) For .30 Springfield, .280 Ross, and similar cartridges.</p> <p>Du Pont Improved Military Rifle Powder No. 18 (Progressive) Ready October 1st For .30/30, .32 Special, .32/40, etc.</p> <p>Du Pont Military Rifle Powder No. 19 For .30/30 Winchester, .30/40 Government, and similar cartridges.</p> <p>Du Pont Military Rifle Powder No. 20 For .30 Springfield, .22 Savage H.P., .25 Remington, and similar cartridges.</p>	<p>Du Pont Military Rifle Powder No. 21 For Remington Auto Loader, .30/30 and 303 Savage, and similar cartridges.</p> <p>Du Pont Gallery Rifle Powder No. 75 (Marksman) For reduced and gallery charges in high power rifles.</p> <p>Du Pont Sporting Rifle Powder No. 80 For .25/20, .32/20, and similar cartridges.</p> <p>Du Pont No. 1 Rifle For black powder rifles.</p> <p>Schuetzen For 200 yd. target rifles.</p> <p>RSQ For revolvers and automatic pistols.</p>
--	---

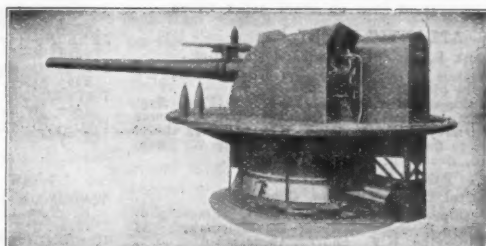
RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND CO., Wilmington, Del.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY

South Bethlehem, Pa. 111 Broadway, New York City
25 Victoria Street, London

Naval, Field
and
Coast Defense
GUNS
and
MOUNTS
Armor
Turrets
Projectiles



Forgings
Castings
Shafting
Rails
and
Structural
Steel

U.S.-made Coast Defense Gun with Barbette Mount

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy, and for Foreign Governments.

TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE

MARK

Registered in U. S. Patent Office

Non-Corrosive in Sea Water. Readily Forged at Cherry Red Heat
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Bolts and Rivets. Finished Pump Piston Rods, Valve Stems and Motor Boat Shafting, ready for fitting. Rolled Plates for Pump Linings, and Condensers. Descriptive pamphlet giving tests furnished on application.

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY

ANSONIA, CONN.

Ansonia Brass & Copper Branch

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

The
Perfect Blend
For Whiskey or
Delicate Wines

DRINK
CLYSMIC

Pure
Sparkling
Healthful and
Delicious

"King of Table Waters"
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

3,400,000 Horse Power in Use
New York **The BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.** London
Forged-Steel Marine Water-Tube Boilers and Superheaters
Highest Efficiency. Highest Capacity
Send for new edition of our catalogue, "Marine Steam."



FIRE ARMS
"The Proven Best by Government Test!"

REVOLVERS. AUTOMATIC PISTOLS
AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS

Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.



INTER-POLE

Motors operate at a constant speed irrespective of load,

WITHOUT SPARKING

Speed ratios up to 6 to 1.

Bulletins tell more.

ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.
WORKS: BAYONNE, N.J.

11 Pine Street

New York

THE BANK OF HAMPTON, VA.

Located near Fort Monroe, Va.

Capital and Surplus \$250,000.

Resources \$1,800,000

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN ARMY ACCOUNTS

NELSON S. GROOME President

Army and National Guard Uniforms and Equipment

of Highest Quality

Catalog, Prices and Cloth Samples for either Officers or
Enlisted Men mailed on request

THE PETTIBONE BROS. MFG. CO., Cincinnati
Pacific Coast Branch: Pacific Building, San Francisco, Calif.



MAXIM MUNITIONS CORPORATION

EQUITABLE BUILDING

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY BROADWAY
NEW YORK

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States, 1911. With War Department Changes to Aug. 28, 1915.

BOUND IN EXTRA STRONG BRISTOL BOARD, PRICE, 30 CENTS.

BOUND IN EMBOSSED CLOTH, PRICE, 50 CENTS.

SPECIAL EDITION OF THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS
With War Department Changes.

GIVES INTERPRETATIONS OF THE DRILL REGULATIONS, ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MANUAL OF ARMS AND THE MANUAL OF THE SABER AND A COMPLETE INDEX TO THE DRILL REGULATIONS. THESE FEATURES WILL PROVE OF GREAT VALUE IN THE STUDY OF THE DRILL REGULATIONS, ESPECIALLY IN TEACHING RECRUITS.

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE, 75 CENTS.

Note.—To accommodate those who may have the earlier edition of the 1911 Infantry Drill Regulations, we have published the MANUAL OF THE BAYONET in separate pamphlet form (32 pp.) and offer the same at five cents a copy.

FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS (1914)

With War Department Changes.

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE, 50 CENTS.

MANUAL OF INTERIOR GUARD DUTY

With War Department Changes.

This entirely new Edition of 1914 supersedes the old Manual of Guard Duty, and is so radical a departure therefrom as to be an entirely new work.

PRICE, 25 CENTS. BOUND IN LEATHER, 50 CENTS.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey Street, New York City

Banking House of Bishop & Co.

Established 1858

CAPITAL and SURPLUS - - \$972,989.67

COMMERCIAL and SAVINGS BANK

ARMY ACCOUNTS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION

BRANCH AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, OAHU, T. H.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1915.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of **THREE and ONE-HALF** Per cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of \$5.00 and upward and not exceeding \$3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 17, 1916.

Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1916.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

4%

This Bank is under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department, which means protection and safety of funds. Accounts opened with One Dollar or more, interest at 4% compounded, semi-annually.
Write Today for Booklet, "Banking by Mail!"
U.S. SAVINGS BANK, Dept. A, Washington, D.C.

F. J. HEIBERGER & SON

ARMY AND NAVY

Merchant Tailor

1419 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Henry Schick & Co.

Formerly with John G. Haas

Army and Navy Uniforms*Civilian Dress a Specialty*

1421 F Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS

Oursay Building, Washington, D. C.

(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '06, U. S. N. A., resigned 1909)
PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlet of instructions on application.

Dr. Lyon's

PERFECT

Tooth Powder*The Standard Dentifrice for 50 Years.*

The Dr. Lyon's safe way of cleaning teeth has never been improved upon. Use Dr. Lyon's night and morning—go to your dentist at least twice a year—you have then observed the essentials of

GOOD TEETHKEEPING

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of Army stations this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Dec. 21. Later changes noted elsewhere.
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of the fleet, except Kansas, Delaware and Vermont, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and battleship of Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
YANKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

FIRST DIVISION.

Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Hugh Rodman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. John Hood. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fichteler, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fichteler.) Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1915). Capt. Carlo B. Brittain. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Samuel S. Robison. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dunn.) Capt. George F. Cooper. Based on Hampton Roads. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. H. O. Stickney. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Capt. Edward L. Beach. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. Cruising in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. Cruising in the Eastern Mediterranean. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second class, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Douglas E. Diamukes. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Marshall. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. Cruising in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAREVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy M. Olmsted. Cruising in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Hyland. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Herbert F. Emerson. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address there.
PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer. Sailed Dec. 16 from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, for Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Charles J. Lang. At the navy yard, New Orleans, La. Address there.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleeves, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. David F. Sellers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

O'BRIEN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Cramps' Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Austin S. Kibbee. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Clarence A. Richards. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
PATTERSON (destroyer) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John H. Newton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Douglas L. Howard. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, Commander.

WADSWORTH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ERICSSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William L. Pryor. At Rosebank, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
McDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
WINSLOW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Neil E. Nichols. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.

BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Bridgeport, Conn. Address there.
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
CUSHING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Theodore A. Kittenger. At Rosebank, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus E. Watson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

FIRST RESERVE FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Paul E. Damprou. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. Charles F. Russell, Commander.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles F. Russell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
REID (destroyer). Ensign James A. Saunders. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

Lieut. Robert A. Theobald, Commander.

WALKE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Robert A. Theobald. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. William S. Nicholas. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Kilduff. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

SECOND RESERVE FLOTILLA.

Comdr. David W. Todd, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), 12(b). Comdr. David W. Todd. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. David W. Bagley, Commander.

DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. David W. Bagley. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl A. McIntyre. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Macgillivray Milne, Commander.

TRIPPE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Chester L. Hand. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. James Loder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Halsey Powell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA (cruiser, second class) 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FULTON (stationship). Lieut. James D. Wilson. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
TONOPAH (monitor). Lieut. Robert T. Merrill. Stationship at the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Lemuel M. Stevens. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
POTOMAC (tender). Chief Bsn. Peter Emery. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
SEVERN (tender). Lieut. Garnet Hulings. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
C-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Elder. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Mills. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
C-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Rood. At Almirante Bay, Panama.

Second Division.

Lieut. Ralph A. Koch, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At New London, Conn.
E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Cooke. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except G-3, to New London, Conn.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph M. Deen. At New London, Conn.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At New London, Conn.
G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gyax. At Bridgeport, Conn. Address there.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At New London, Conn.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Ronan C. Grady, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Vaughan W. Woodward. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MINING AND MINE SWEEPING DIVISION.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). Comdr. Frank H. Clark. Sailed Dec. 20 from Norfolk, Va., for the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Leonard R. Sargent. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Robert Rohange. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. In Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Division Commander.) Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
ARETHUSA (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard Werner, master. Sailed Dec. 19 from Norfolk, Va., for Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. Sailed Dec. 16 from Tampico, Mexico, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.
CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. Sailed Dec. 19 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. Sailed Dec. 14 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Harry N. Huxford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. John J. McCracken. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Charles H. Morrison. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Lieut. John P. Miller. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Cleveland, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

(Continued on page 550.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1915.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. Matter for publication should be written legibly and on one side of the sheet. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year is offered to individual members of the Services and their families. As the purpose of this special rate is to encourage individual subscriptions the offer does not include organizations of any kind. Subscriptions at the special rate are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; W. C. Church, president; Willard Church, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

FRANCIS PHARCELLUS CHURCH, 1839-1906.

In Memoriam.

(From the New York Sun, Christmas Day, 1913.)

Every Christmas season for sixteen years The Sun has been asked by many of its friends to reprint the editorial article entitled "Is There a Santa Claus?" which first appeared on Sept. 21, 1897. Sometimes we have complied with the request; sometimes it has seemed better not to do so. Every year, also, it has given The Sun pleasure to furnish copies of the Santa Claus article to other journals all over the land, to weekly newspapers, to magazines, to the producers of Christmas cards and souvenirs and limited editions, to the compilers of anthologies, to hundreds of applicants who have wanted the text for republication. So it has come about that probably no other editorial article published in an American newspaper ever won for itself so extensive a circulation. Perhaps it is not too much to say that it must be classed with Lincoln's Gettysburg address respecting the number of those who know its phrases and regard affectionately its sentiment and teachings. This year the calls for the article affirming the existence of Santa Claus are unusually numerous. Accordingly we print again the reply to little Virginia O'Hanlon's question. It was written by the late Francis Pharcellus Church, hastily, in the course of the day's work, and without the remotest idea of its destiny of permanent interest and value.

IS THERE A SANTA CLAUS?

We take pleasure in answering at once and thus prominently the communication below, expressing at the same time our great gratification that its faithful author is numbered among the friends of The Sun:

Dear Editor: I am eight years old. Some of my little friends say there is no Santa Claus. Papa says "If you see it in The Sun it's so." Please tell me the truth; is there a Santa Claus?

VIRGINIA O'HANLON.

115 West Ninety-fifth street.

Virginia, your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the scepticism of a sceptical age. They do not believe except they see. They think that nothing can be which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, Virginia, whether they be men's or children's, are little. In this great universe of ours man is a mere insect, an ant, in his intellect, as compared with the boundless world about him, as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole of truth and knowledge.

Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! how dreary would be the world if there were no Santa Claus. It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias. There would be no childlike faith then, no poetry, no romance to make tolerable this existence. We should have no enjoyment, except in sense and sight. The eternal light with which childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

Not believe in Santa Claus! You might as well not believe in fairies! You might get your papa to hire men to watch in all the chimneys on Christmas Eve to catch Santa Claus, but even if they did not see Santa Claus coming down, what would that prove? Nobody sees Santa Claus, but that is no sign that there is no Santa Claus. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see. Did you ever see fairies dancing on the lawn? Of course not, but that's no proof that they are not there. Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders there are unseen and unseeable in the world.

You may tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, nor even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view and picture the supernal beauty and glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

No Santa Claus! Thank God! He lives, and he lives

forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia, nay, ten times ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the heart of childhood.

THE BRITISH IN EAST AFRICA.

The news that Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has been assigned to command the British forces which are advancing against the strongly situated German army which has held German East Africa in face of repeated attacks ever since the war began means one of two things—either that the condition in East Africa is much more serious even than has been indicated by the published reports or else that the various sinister rumors which have arisen from time to time of friction between Smith-Dorrien and Sir John French and Lord Kitchener have had a considerable basis in fact. Sir Horace was one of the two corps commanders of French's original little expeditionary force that fought a good losing battle during the retreat from Mons to the Marne. He made a splendid record there, and subsequently in the fighting around Ypres and on the line of the Yser. But after that came a gap of months in which his name was never mentioned, and then a brief statement that he was commanding an army district in England. Now he is being sent to East Africa, ostensibly because of his familiarity with African operations in the past and because an officer of high rank is wanted on the scene to weld together the somewhat heterogeneous forces that will be engaged. Even so, it seems as though this were an opportunity for a younger, more vigorous officer, and that Sir Horace might be put to better use in France or the Balkans. From all accounts there are very few general officers in the British army who have been able to show up creditably in the handling of the large masses of men required in operations such as make up this war.

Of all the scattered campaigns which are being waged by the British—and it is well to bear in mind that not even the Germans are fighting on more fronts or covering a wider sphere of operations than the hastily organized levies of Great Britain—none promises to be more interesting than the undertaking to reduce German East Africa, a country twice the area of Germany and with a population of 8,000,000 natives, all excellent fighting material. Thanks to Portuguese gunrunners and their own forethought, the Germans are amply provided with excellent guns and rifles. They even succeeded in transporting into the interior most of the heavy guns, with all the lighter pieces, in the batteries of the cruiser Königsberg, which was wrecked by the fire of British monitors in the Rufiji River, and the Königsberg crew were added to the 4,000 German officers and white troops who are used to stiffen the 30,000 native soldiers the Germans have raised among the black tribes. The British government admits that the Germans have gained control of Lake Tanganyika and that the superior strength of the Germans had forced the British troops to the defensive. It is expected, however, that there will be a marked turn for the better with the arrival in the course of the next few months of the burgher defense army from South Africa, made up largely of veterans of Botha's victorious campaign against German Southwest Africa. Until news of Smith-Dorrien's appointment was published, in fact, it was presumed that Botha would command the operations against German East Africa. He was the logical man for the job, but it may have been that jealousy of other colonial contingents played a part in sidetracking him.

To those persons who insist upon believing that the United States is safe from invasion with a mobile Regular Army of three or four divisions we commend the experience of Belgium something over a year ago. The fact that the Germans had only to cross an imaginary line drawn between their territory and that of the Belgians, while an invader of the United States would have to cross some 3,000 miles of ocean, means little, in view of the General Staff's prepared tables, showing the amount of tonnage required for transportation of an adequate attacking force to these shores. Either Germany or Japan could do it. It would be child's play to Great Britain. The fact germane to this discussion, however, is that the United States to-day, with its 100,000,000 of population, has fewer trained soldiers with whom to resist invasion than had little Belgium in the summer of 1914. The Belgian army, which resisted the German advance for about a month, consisted of 117,000 men, six infantry divisions and a cavalry division. In addition to these there were reserve and National Guard troops, similar to our own Militia, used to garrison the fortresses. And to those who believe the Militia capable of taking an immediate place in the first line we should like to point out that the Belgian second line troops, like the French in the earlier stage of the war, were lamentable failures. Namur and Huy would never have fallen so soon or so easily had the garrisons been stiffened by first line troops, properly officered. It was always the reserve units that gave first, and once they gave they were difficult to rally. The French afterwards corrected the defects in their so-called territorial regiments by improving the quality of the officers and by periods of intensive field training. But the Belgians had no opportunity to retrieve their shortcomings, because, like the United States, they piled their all upon the slender ranks of their small field army. The result was that by the beginning of the battle of the Yser in the middle of October, 1914, the Belgian army had been reduced to 82,000 men, of whom only 48,000 were infantry. And at that they were stronger

than the army of trained troops the United States could muster to-day to defend the Atlantic or Pacific coasts against sudden attack. Let people who are tempted to listen to this twaddle about "overrunning the country with militarism," "making us an armed camp," "poisoning the mind of youth for war," turn these facts over in their minds. The Germans at no time employed against the Belgians more than three army corps, say, 140,000 men—twice the mobile force we could oppose to them.

Great Britain is not the only foreign Power to learn through the naval activities of the present war that the monitor, despised by our own Navy, which invented and perfected it, is still a useful tool of offense and defense under the right conditions. Reports from the Danube state that the Austrian river monitors have proved of immense value in the operations against the Serbians, and succeeded in breaking down the blockade of the Danube which was set up by the British sailors under Rear Admiral Troubridge, who installed heavy naval guns on the banks near Belgrade, whence for a time they raked the river reaches for miles above and below their position. How the Austrians finally succeeded in neutralizing this control has never been made known, but they did so, according to the admissions of English correspondents, even before the victorious advance of the Austro-German armies upon northern Serbia. At one time Austria-Hungary had seven or eight monitors on the Danube—vessels of from 305 to 527 tons, armed with 4.7-inch guns and with speeds of from eight to thirteen knots. They were all protected by deck, turret and side armor, and in point of age ranged from the Maros and Leitha, built in 1871 and reconstructed in 1894, to two new ships which were not entirely completed when the war broke out. The enemy also had several gunboats; but the number of both these classes of vessels has been reduced. The claim that the modern battleship is an improved monitor is fallacious. It lacks the essential feature of the monitor, which is its low freeboard and underwater protection.

The Adjutant General of the Army has informed the chiefs of departments of the War Department that there has been compiled in his office an index showing the special qualifications of officers of the Army for various duties of a military or civil nature. The information has been gathered from the statements made by officers on the "Personal Reports" and "Statements of Preferences," required by Paragraph 828½, A.R., as to their knowledge of languages, their occupation prior to entry into the Service and as to their special knowledge of any particular line of work, whatever its nature. This index consists of a variety of subjects, which have been arranged alphabetically. The name of each officer who reported himself as possessing a special knowledge under the headings mentioned in the preceding paragraph was placed on a card with the subject reported by him and a description of the extent of knowledge or experience possessed of the item; a separate card was made for each qualification. The completion of this index will enable The Adjutant General to furnish promptly upon request the names of officers who, by reason of certain qualifications possessed by them, should be considered in making selections for details on such duties as require for their successful performance, special aptitude for or knowledge of the work involved.

Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, told the Senate Philippines Committee Dec. 15 that polygamy could not be prevented in the Philippines without great bloodshed. He recommended that the paragraph prohibiting plural marriages be eliminated from the pending bill to give the Filipinos a greater degree of self-government. He said polygamy was general among some of the Moros, the wealthier classes regarding many wives as a mark of high distinction. He suggested that a paragraph providing that no law should ever be enacted permitting plural marriages would end the practice eventually. For the pledge in the bill's preamble that independence would be granted when the Filipino people were fitted for it, General McIntyre advised the substitution of a promise of independence, when in the judgment of the United States it would be to the permanent interest of the people of the islands. The Filipinos, he said, had objected to being referred to as temporarily unfitted for independence. The proposed bureau to have supervision of the non-Christian tribes also was objected to, the General declaring that experience had failed to develop the expected antagonism between the non-Christian tribes and the native Filipino officers.

It looks as though Lord Derby's recruiting scheme might succeed for a time in averting the promulgation of a conscription law in Great Britain. It is difficult for people, 3,000 miles away and not conversant with the trend of British society of recent years, to comprehend the enormous pressure which the powerful machinery of labor has brought to bear against the suggested inauguration of some form of discriminating national service. Estimates of various kinds have appeared as to the precise number of men enrolled under the Derby plan. Based on the assertion that the enlistments total between 80 and 90 per cent. of the available men between eighteen and forty, the total would be about 4,000,000 men. We should be surprised to learn that the figures are as great as this, which is called the net total, after deducting those physically unfit and engaged in occupations necessary to the conduct of the war.

S. Stanwood Menken, president of the National Security League, returned to New York Dec. 18, after spending Saturday in extended interviews with Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary of the Navy Daniels. It is known that both Secretaries went into detail with Mr. Menken as to the legislation which they have recommended to Congress. Mr. Menken refused to make any statement as to what occurred, but as a result of his investigation of the situation and conversation which he had with members of the Senate and House, he stated: "I am convinced that notwithstanding the general interest in the new bills the entire question of what Congress would do is in a 'River of Doubt.' It is apparent that the Administration has no positive information as to what Congress is prepared to do. That the question of whether there will be any legislation on national defense is uncertain on account of the hope on the part of many legislators that the demand will lessen; and that the Army and Navy can be dealt with in the usual incidental fashion characteristic of past legislation. On the other hand, there is an earnest desire on the part of many to favor the recommendations of the Secretary of War and to ask their early enactment into law. Senator Chamberlain and Representative Hay have both introduced bills of their own. Chairman Chamberlain's bill follows the recommendations of the expert advisers in the War College. As to whether Congress will go the full length of that measure remains to be debated, and, as is often the case in the conflict of thought between the advocates of a proper defense, the case will be entirely lost. The National Security League would rather see no Army or Navy than to have an inefficient policy adopted, and is insistent that we have a force which will meet our needs from the view point of expert opinion. As to the Navy, Secretary Daniels has made a report which we are very anxious to analyze and comment upon in the light of the report of the Navy General Board. And as we have always maintained that we must be guided by expert advice I do not care to comment thereon, although from all I can learn throughout the country it is not felt that the Secretary has provided the method for proper protection, it being pointed out that his plan for a five-year program meets with the objection that the ships which he has recommended as necessary for our efficient protection cannot be built until the expiration of ten years. The National Security League intends to hold a great Congress in Washington to which the prominent thinkers on the question of our defenses will be invited, and we are anxious that the public should understand the broad approach that is being made by the League in order that the public may fully understand the nature of our military necessities. Many eminent men in all walks of life have already indicated a desire to attend this congress."

Suspension of the departmental rule forbidding officers in the United States Army to talk to the public on the present needs of the country's defenses, is asked by the American Defense Society in a letter sent to Secretary of War Garrison on Dec. 20. The letter, bearing the signature of Cushing Stetson, secretary of the defense organization, points out the need of testimony as to our military requirements by experts, and indicates the belief of the society officials that salient facts can be stated by Army officers without exposure of valuable military secrets. The rule, against which the American Defense Society officer protests, officially is known as G.O. 10, of Feb. 23, 1915. "Officers of the Army will refrain," reads the order, "until further orders, from giving out for publication any interview, statement, discussion, or article on the military situation in the United States or abroad, as any expression of their views on this subject at present is prejudicial to the best interests of the Service." "We are not in favor," the Defense Society says, "of having our military secrets discussed, but we are in favor of extending to the officers of our Army the same privilege which is accorded to the officers of the German, Russian, French and other leading European nations. In fact, the attitude of the leading European nations has been rather to encourage than to discourage discussing military problems, which, of course, are of vital interest to the citizens of any country. Under the present order approved by you, Army officers are forbidden to comment upon the wisdom or foolishness of measures proposed by Congressmen. Information is thus directly withheld from newspapers and from the reading public at the one time when, above all others, we should like an intelligent discussion of our Army needs, not only in the halls of Congress, but by citizens throughout the country as well." The letter concludes with the statement by Secretary Stetson that the recent publication of the report of the War College Division of the General Staff of the Army was an act for which Secretary Garrison deserves unstinted praise. "If now," says the American Defense Society officer, "you allow our Army officers to give us their arguments in detail, we shall be in a position to formulate our opinions definitely as to what plan for defense the country should adopt."

It is understood that much fear has been aroused in the hearts of members of Congress by the discovery that the constitution of the Socialist party contains the following clause: "Any member of the Socialist party elected to an office who shall in any way vote to appropriate moneys for military or naval purposes, or war, shall be expelled from the party." There is one Socialist Representative in Congress, Meyer London, of the 12th New York District. It is interesting, in considering this threat to the national welfare, to note that the clause in question was passed at the time that millions of Socialists in France and Germany were giving their life-blood to the countries that in the final analysis meant far more to them than the shadowy doctrines of a political creed. "The dastardly jingoes even now are plotting to force the United States into war," asserts Eugene V. Debs, leader of the Socialist party, in his latest appeal to the workman. "The workman who turns soldier," Mr. Debs goes on to say, "becomes the hired assassin of his capitalist master. He goes on the murderer's payroll at fifty cents a day under orders to kill anybody, anywhere, at any time. This is the vile, abject thing we call a soldier. Lower than the slimy, dripping depth to which this craven creature crawls neither man nor beast can ever sink in time or eternity." There is a reminiscent ring to all this. It reeks of the fetid breath of that other diatribe against the soldier unjustly ascribed to Jack London, which he has been busy disclaiming for some years. We might add some typical examples of "slimy, craven creatures" for Mr. Debs to emblazon in his speeches, as George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Nathaniel Greene, Ulysses S. Grant, William Tecumseh Sherman, Philip Sheridan. There had to be a beginning of the country, so, we may suppose, the

Almighty Builder used the poorest bricks He had for the foundations.

Announcement has been made by Major General Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Department, that a military training camp for business and professional men, along the same lines as the famous camps held at Plattsburg last summer, will be organized this winter at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., near Chattanooga, Tenn. The approval of the proposition to hold the camp is the outcome of an agitation started by prominent Southerners, who pointed out that every section of the country except the South had enjoyed within the past six months the benefits of one of these training camps. Two were held at Plattsburg, one at Chicago and another at San Francisco. The location of the camp will be central, so that it may be reached by the expenditure of a railroad fare of \$20 for the round trip from either Jacksonville, New Orleans, St. Louis or Washington. In April the camp will open for business and professional men and will continue four weeks. If applications warrant a second camp will be opened early in May to terminate in June. The camp for students will be opened on July 5 for five weeks. Thereafter, if conditions warrant, the camps will be continued. A bulletin of detailed and complete information may be had on application to the officer in charge of the southern training camp, Department of the East, Governors Island, N.Y. The camp expense per man will be about \$20, exclusive of uniform, which costs from \$8 to \$12. The camp will be under the direct supervision of Major General Wood and will be commanded by selected officers of the Regular Army. Capt. Gordon Johnston, aid on the staff of General Wood, recently returned from a tour of the South, in the course of which he inspected the various sites suggested for the camp, said that the idea was being enthusiastically received all over the Southeast and as far West as New Orleans, and that there was every reason to believe that the camp would be a great success.

Extension of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine to the whole world by national agreement was advocated in a paper by Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., retired, read at the conference at Clark University Dec. 17 on the problems and lessons of the war. As Admiral Chadwick was confined to his home in New York by an attack of grippe the paper was read for him. He said: "The Monroe Doctrine simply means that there should not be set up in the Americas any more special spheres of influence, that they should develop on their own lines, let them be good or bad. We took a stand that the peoples of the world had a right to their own soul besides the right to live in such peace as they themselves could establish within their own borders. Let us put forward, therefore, for adoption by the whole world the Monroe Doctrine as the doctrine of justice for all, viz., that there should nowhere exist any special spheres of influence." Prof. Alfred Bushnell, of Harvard, said: "Unless the Monroe Doctrine is a fixed policy of a great nation, backed up by sufficient forces to make it respected, it is simply a dream. Nothing can be more certain than that the United States must give up the Monroe Doctrine or put itself in a position to defend it." Prof. Kuno Francke, of Harvard, said: "The spirit of national service, of unconditional surrender to the needs of the state, has enabled Germany to mobilize and to sustain her economic forces in this war as none of her antagonists have been able to. It has also mobilized her emotional and moral forces in a manner unheard of before."

The annual meeting of the American Historical Association will be held in Washington during the week beginning Dec. 27. A number of meetings of other scientific societies will be held at the same time, some of them holding joint sessions with the Historical Association. Most of the sessions are occupied by a series of brief papers, and the public are cordially invited to attend. The presidential address of Prof. H. Morse Stephens, University of California, on "Nationalism and History," will be delivered at 8 p.m., Tuesday, Dec. 28, in the ballroom of the New Willard. Of the many other sessions the two following will probably be of most interest to the Services; both will be at the New Willard: Wednesday, Dec. 29, 8 p.m., American History—Chairman, Worthington C. Ford, Massachusetts Historical Society; papers, William I. Hull, Swarthmore College, "The Monroe Doctrine as Applied to Mexico"; Oswald Garrison Villard, New York, "The Submarine and Torpedo in the Blockade of the Confederacy"; Hon. Albert J. Beveridge, Indianapolis, "John Marshall." Friday, Dec. 31, 10:30 a.m., joint session with the Naval History Society—Chairman, Robert M. Johnston, Harvard University; papers, Rear Admiral French Ensor Chadwick, U.S.N., retired, "The de Grasse Papers"; Capt. Robert I. Rees, U.S.A., "Bladensburg"; Carl R. Fish, University of Wisconsin, "The Organization of the Wisconsin Volunteers"; Capt. Hollis C. Clark, U.S.A., "Report on Publication of Revolutionary Military Records."

"In recommending the increase of officers in the Army and Navy," writes a correspondent, "may not the retired officer, who served in good health for thirty years or more, be again considered, and stand in the same class with the officer retired for disability, upon his possible return to the Service; age, attainment and health being equal? The retired officer may have had, after thirty years' service, personal and family reasons then demanding consideration and no business or other career may have been thought of by him in making his application for retirement. With his past knowledge and faithful service, may he not be especially worthy of consideration at a time like the present?"

The aid which may be rendered to the cause of military preparedness by the universities, without providing military training in their courses, is discussed by Alfred H. Lloyd, professor of philosophy in the University of Michigan, in the New York Times. Analyzed it appears that Professor Lloyd holds against the theory of part-time military training as a feature of the student curriculum—the plan pursued in most of the great land grant colleges of the West and Middle West—on the ground that part-time military training is not as desirable as intensive training. To this extent he stands on safe ground, although it is to be doubted that the training given students by the land grant colleges is as valueless as he would make out. At least, Army officers who have inspected their work have reported that with some

trifling changes these courses would be capable of turning out worthwhile candidates for commissions in reserve forces. Of his general argument we can only use praise. He says: "If the thing must be done, let it be done right. Impulsive, sporadic effort at a college here and a university there may still be commendable, but it is also feeble and even at times, as one thinks of it, pathetic. Let the universities, if they would lead—for once—in something big, lead by insisting that the central Government do its duty."

Thanks largely to the encouragement of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and the tireless efforts of Chaplain George J. Waring, 11th Cav., and formerly parole officer and chaplain of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, the conditions of the military prisoners confined at Castle William, on Governors Island, in New York Harbor, have materially improved. The Rev. Mr. Waring came to Governors Island last September. According to the New York Times, Chaplain Waring has made the most of the beneficial laws regulating the punishing of military prisoners which were passed during this Administration by General Wood's efforts. The prisoners publish a very tidy little weekly paper called *The Castle*, which has a circulation of 225 and a presentable mailing list. The men do the work of printing it themselves and most of the contributions come from them. "General Wood said of them," said Chaplain Waring in an interview printed in the Times, "that they were the best drilled outfit he had ever seen outside of the West Point cadets. In this company there are nearly a hundred men ready and capable of putting up an intelligent fight in time of war. And, remember, these men under the old prison laws would have been wholly lost to the Government."

More vessels are now being constructed in American shipyards than ever before, as shown in the report of the Commissioner of Navigation, just issued. Ninety-eight merchant vessels of more than 3,000 tonnage each are being built or are under contract. These, with many small vessels being constructed, have a total tonnage of 761,511. The total tonnage of ships under the American flag, numbering 26,888 Dec. 1, was 8,444,258, a net gain of more than fifty thousand tons since July 1. There was a net gain of 187 ships, despite 272 vessels lost, abandoned and sold to aliens. Twenty-three came under the American flag from foreign registry and 436 were completed in shipyards. Altogether 171 foreign vessels have taken American registry under the Act of Aug. 14, 1914. Ninety-eight American vessels have been transferred to foreign registry since August. Many big vessels are being built. Thirteen mentioned in the report are of more than 10,000 tons each. Twenty are of tonnage between 7,000 and 10,000, and thirty-six are of from 5,000 to 7,000 tons. Eleven vessels are colliers, forty-seven oil vessels, thirty-four general freight vessels and six passenger and freight vessels.

The drydock of a shipbuilding plant is no different from the territorial waters of the United States as far as a libel against a vessel is concerned, according to a decision handed down at Norfolk, Va., by Federal Judge Waddill in connection with the suit of a workman injured in an accident against the British steamer *Anglo-Patagonian*. This is said to be one of the first rulings of its kind in this country. Employees of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company were repairing the steamer in drydock. The scaffold was knocked down and the men were injured. The steamer was libeled by the workmen, who asked for damages for injuries sustained. Counsel for the ship owners entered a plea that as the steamer was in drydock it was the same as on dry land and consequently not within the jurisdiction of the court.

The Board of Control of the U.S. Naval Institute announces a special prize essay competition on the subject "Large vs. a Greater Number of Smaller Battleships"; that is, would the defense of our coast, and incidentally aggressive action, be better provided for by the expenditure of a given amount in construction of the largest type of battleships, or in more of a smaller size? Mr. Walter Lippincott, of Philadelphia, offers a prize of \$1,000 through the Naval Institute for this purpose. The competition will be governed by the rules covering the annual prize essay contest, except that essays must be submitted not later than April 1, 1916. Lieut. Comdr. B. C. Allen, U.S.N., Annapolis, Md., is secretary-treasurer of the U.S. Naval Institute.

The Secretary of the Navy has written a letter to the National Amateur Wireless Association, of which Guglielmo Marconi is president, expressing his approval of the organization, and asking that its members hold themselves ready to co-operate with the Government if their services should be needed in a "time of public peril." Mr. Daniels expressed the belief that such an organization would be of the greatest aid to the United States in carrying out a preparedness plan. He requested that a list of the members be turned over to the Government, and this will be done. He declined an invitation to act as an honorary vice president of the association, having declined all such offers since entering public life.

The December issue of the *Military Surgeon* contains a full account of the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, and articles by Major William O. Owen, M.C., U.S.A., retired; Major J. Harry Ulrich, M.C., Md. N.G.; Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, U.S.A., retired; Capt. Lloyd L. Smith, M.C., U.S.A.; Capt. Edgar King, M.C., U.S.A.; Major G. M. Van Poole, M.C., U.S.A.; Lieut. Lester W. Lord, M.R.C., U.S.A., and Capt. H. C. Maddux, M.C., U.S.A.

Mr. Henry Wise Wood quotes John Fiske as saying that the closest approach to a condition of perpetual and universal peace that it is possible to attain among nations can be achieved only when the preponderance of military power has been gathered into the hands of the pacific peoples.

Brig. Gen. H. M. Chittenden, U.S.A., retired, in a letter in the New York Times of Dec. 21, on the subject of "Defense Lessons of the Civil War," says that preparedness is a relative form, and we must arm according to the standards of the other nations.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL BOARD, U.S.N.

The General Board of the Navy in their report to the Secretary of the Navy, published as Appendix A to the Secretary's annual report for the fiscal year 1915, refer to their previous recommendation, July 30, 1915, of a policy by which "the Navy of the United States should ultimately be equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation in the world. It should be gradually increased to this point by such a rate of development year by year as may be permitted by the facilities of the country, but the limit above defined should be attained not later than 1925." Some time after the receipt of this recommendation by the Secretary, the General Board received a letter from him, dated Oct. 7, 1915, in which he asked them to prepare a building program for a period of five years, that would entail an expenditure of \$100,000,000 on new construction every year. This is the program recommended by Secretary Daniels to Congress. In their report, accompanying the program, dated Nov. 9, 1915, the General Board, representing the expert opinion of the Navy, said: "The General Board is convinced of the great advantages, both military and economic, which will follow upon the acceptance of the general principle of a building program extending over a period of years. This is the first time that any administration has decided to present to Congress a continuing shipbuilding program."

"The General Board believes that the course of the present war in Europe affords convincing reasons for modifying the opinion which it has expressed for the past eleven years as to the proper size of the Navy. A navy in firm control of the seas from the outbreak of war is the prime essential to the defense of a country situated as is the United States, bordering upon two great oceans. A navy strong enough only to defend our coast from actual invasion will not suffice. Defense from invasion is not the only function of the Navy. It must protect our sea-borne commerce and drive that of the enemy from the sea. The best way to accomplish all these objects is to find and defeat the hostile fleet or any of its detachments at a distance from our coast sufficiently great to prevent interruption of our normal course of national life. The current war has shown that a navy of the size recommended by this board in previous years can no longer be considered as adequate to the defensive needs of the United States. Our present Navy is not sufficient to give due weight to the diplomatic remonstrances of the United States in peace nor to enforce its policies in war."

"Considering a building program for the Navy Department the General Board has noted the progress of the war abroad in order to profit by its lessons in making recommendations to the department as to the type and relative numbers of ships to be laid down."

"Owing to the disparity of the opposing naval forces, the main naval strength of the Central Powers has not yet undertaken the task of meeting that of the enemy, and the naval events of the war have been confined to a double series of minor incidents. In the first series fall the world-wide attacks upon the commerce of the Entente Allies by a small number of hostile raiders, which have finally been destroyed or driven from the seas by systematic pursuit."

"In the second series falls the work of the submarines. The deeds of the submarines have been so spectacular that in default of engagements between the main fleets undue weight has been attached to them. It is desirable to arrive at a true estimate of their importance, which, although undeniable, is less than the public believes. The North Sea, across which the combatants face each other, is not of great extent, and its comparatively limited area offers a field not too large for the submarine to maneuver in any part of it."

"Consequently, at the beginning of the war, in the North Sea and elsewhere about Great Britain, and later in the Mediterranean, where conditions were not entirely dissimilar, the German submarines obtained some striking successes against the Allies before the latter, who held the general control of the sea, discovered the proper method of guarding against attack by their invisible enemy. Both in the North Sea and in the Mediterranean the submarine upon its first appearance scored heavily. Its high score was obtained by surprise; it was not due to inherent combatant superiority."

"After six months of war the submarine form of attack drew renewed attention by its direction against hostile commerce. To hastily formed public opinion, it seemed that submarines were accomplishing great military results because little else of importance occurred in the maritime war to attract public attention. Yet at the present time, when the Allies have learned in great measure how to protect their commerce, as they learned a few months previously to protect their navies from the submarine menace, it is apparent that the submarine is not an instrument fitted to dominate naval warfare. The submarine is a most useful auxiliary, whose importance will no doubt increase, but at present there is no evidence that it will become supreme."

"As to types of ships, the conclusion to be drawn so far from the history of the current war is that the battleship is still the principal reliance of navies, as it has been in the past."

"The United States Navy has hitherto been somewhat ill balanced as to the different types of ships represented in it, as battleships need auxiliaries of every sort, both combatant and administrative, for their support in battle and in being. These auxiliaries have not been authorized in proper proportion."

"With its two extensive coast lines the United States offers great opportunities to an enemy to descend by surprise upon its shores. To meet such attack the tendency of the country is to place too much reliance upon localized defenses, such as fortifications, mines, and submarines. These are essential, but these alone can not accomplish the desired purpose. The aim should be to meet the enemy at a distance and defeat him before he reaches the neighborhood of the coasts. An efficient scouting force composed of battle cruisers and scouts must be thrown far beyond the main body to assure this indispensable service of information, which can not otherwise be secured. In default of information the main fleet can only act blindly."

"In the general development of our naval strength, the time has now come to provide for battle cruisers and scouts. The main duty of both types is to get information. For this purpose numbers are necessary, and to provide these numbers without undue cost we have recourse to the scout type, wherein the size is as small as will afford adequate speed and radius for the accomplishment of the work. A scout in the pursuance of her duties should rather avoid than seek battle. Yet she must seek and maintain contact with the enemy, and, therefore, can not dispense with a small armament for her protection when unavoidably forced into an engagement by ships which she can not evade."

"The battle cruiser, also chiefly meant to secure in-

formation, nevertheless has a somewhat different rôle from that of the scout. In addition to high speed and endurance the battle cruiser has high offensive powers, so that if necessary she may fight for information and break through a hostile screen. Another important duty of the battle cruiser is to support the protective screen of lighter craft about her own fleet, which is formed to detect the approach of the enemy and guard the main body from surprise. The battle cruiser can do all that the scout can do and more, but her greater powers entail greater cost. If the financial question were not involved, all ships built to seek information would be of the battle cruiser type."

"Precedent to a general naval action we may normally expect the seas to be swept by the lighter and faster craft of both belligerents seeking to damage hostile trade, to discover the intentions of the enemy and to draw him into ex-centric and unwise movements. Such has been the principal employment of battle cruisers in the present war. They have been in contact with the enemy and their performances have attracted much public attention; but as yet the main forces of battleships have not been engaged and the control of the sea remains in the hands of the powers having the superior battle fleet. As in the case of submarines, so in the case of battle cruisers, the particular course of the present war does not justify the prevalent exaggerated idea of their importance."

"The General Board recommends that legislation be sought for the fiscal year 1917 which will authorize an active personnel, officers and enlisted force, capable of—

"(a) Keeping in full commission all battleships under fifteen years of age from date of authorization, all destroyers and submarines under twelve years from date of authorization, half of the cruisers, all gunboats, and all necessary auxiliaries that go with the active fleet."

"(b) Providing partial complements for all other ships in the Navy that would be placed in active use in time of war. This should be fifty per cent. of the full complement for battleships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines."

"(c) Providing the necessary personnel for training and for shore stations."

"This does not provide sufficient personnel for war. With full war complements for all ships of the Navy ready for service in 1917 and a minimum number required at shore stations 74,700 men will be needed. In addition, upon the outbreak of war the personnel of the Navy must be greatly expanded to provide for aviation, coast defense districts, patrol craft, and other auxiliary duties of every sort, as well as for a reserve of men under training to replace casualties. The Coast Guard, Naval Militia and Naval Reserve will be far from sufficient to meet these demands. The Navy is the first line of defense of the country. For peace requirements in the fiscal year 1917 the General Board regards as inadequate any smaller force than 67,000 men in the Regular Navy."

"The Marine Corps should also be increased to twenty per cent. of that of the Navy. The General Board recommends that the authorized strength of the enlisted men of the Marine Corps for the fiscal year 1917 be 13,400 men."

"At the present time the expansion of the Navy calls for an increase in the number of officers and revision of their distribution in the various grades."

"In recommending an increase in the number of officers of the Navy the General Board has had in view—

"(a) Adequate complements for all ships included under Par. 23."

"(b) A sufficient number to fill the necessary stations on shore."

"To accomplish this the General Board finds that the total number of commissioned line officers, exclusive of flag officers, should number 2,700 for the fiscal year 1917. The General Board recommends that Congress be requested to authorize this number, to be reached through the Naval Academy, as speedily as possible."

Among the recommendations of the board with respect to personnel are the following: A remedy for the congestion in the grade of lieutenant (junior grade); that the numbers of officers in each grade be fixed on a percentage basis, rather than by the arbitrary proportion now prevailing; that the officers of the Marine Corps, who should be drawn from graduates of the Naval Academy, should number four per cent. of the total number of enlisted men; and remedial legislation which would tend to correct the stagnation in promotion brought about by the repeal of the Compulsory Retirement law of 1890."

NAVY ANNUAL REPORTS.

NAVAL RADIO SERVICE.

The annual report for the fiscal year 1915 of Capt. W. H. G. Bullard, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Radio Service, sets forth the need of the Service for an increase in the enlisted personnel of 250 operators in addition to the present complement of 750 operators, if all stations, both ship and shore, are to be manned properly. The present shortage of operators is serious. Training schools at Newport, Great Lakes, Norfolk and San Francisco training stations lately have begun courses of instruction in radio work, and these might be used to produce more operators."

A board of experienced officers was convened by the Department's order with a view to formulating a logical plan for the administrative, operative and material features of the service, and the board's report, which received the approval of the Department, is now being placed in effect as the personnel and material become available. While it is not considered advisable to furnish details of the military organization, it may be said that a carefully worked out plan for all contingencies has been evolved, and as a result improvements in naval communications are being manifested. The completion of high and medium power stations at various places under United States jurisdiction has served to put the central Government in touch with many outlying possessions via the naval radio service, and as the facilities of this service are available to all departments of the Government for official communications, the necessity of depending on commercial means of communication with such possessions is greatly lessened."

One of the most gratifying experiments of the radio service was conducted at the Tuckerton, N.J., station, taken over by the Government after the war began, in consequence of the President's neutrality proclamation and a dispute between the German builders and the French company which had expected to operate it. The high frequency generator built under the Goldschmidt patents was broken, and in its place the government operators installed a 60-kilowatt "arc" built on the Poulsen patents. Later another Goldschmidt machine was received from Germany and used alternately with the arc, but notwithstanding the fact that the American

machine was rated forty kilowatts lower the arc showed more than two per cent. excess of accuracy. The Poulsen system likewise is used in maintaining unbroken communication between the Arlington station and Darien, in the Canal Zone, a distance of 1,791 nautical miles."

THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

The annual report for the fiscal year 1915 of Capt. J. A. Hoogewerf, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, describes in full the activities of this valuable branch of the Service. It is noted with especial interest that the work of repairing damaged nautical instruments carried on by the Observatory is saving the Government funds which formerly would have had to be expended to replace instruments sent to the scrap heap."

THE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

The annual report of the Hydrographic Office for the fiscal year 1915 is signed by Capt. Thomas Washington, U.S.N., the Hydrographer. It appears from it that the Office is still dependent upon the British Admiralty for 1,494 individual charts, but the work of reproducing them by the photo-lithographic process has been taken up, and it is hoped that ultimately the Office will be independent of foreign supply."

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, U.S. NAVY.

The serious condition of the personnel of the Navy resulting from the stagnation in promotion is discussed by Rear Admiral Victor Blue in his annual report as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. There are 1,198 junior lieutenants and ensigns and 750 officers of senior grades. Twenty-two have resigned in despair, and others are likely to follow unless a change comes. The bureau recommended against accepting the requests for retirement of twenty-one commanders and lieutenant commanders, hoping that Congress may pass a comprehensive measure which will more fully meet the general situation. The longer remedial legislation is delayed the greater will be the cost and the more drastic the action, to say nothing of the consequent loss of efficiency. Without such legislation the ages of captains promoted to rear admiral will continue to increase, and there will be little in prospect for the junior officers. No remedy is suggested in the report."

The plan of restricting the grades of admiral and vice admiral to officers in command afloat is approved, but they should be permitted to retain their rank and title when retired, with retired pay of rear admiral. The Chief of Naval Operations should have as high a rank as a commander-in-chief of a fleet. The creation of this office leaves nothing to be desired in the way of the efficient organization of the Department for war."

The subjects of opening the Pay Corps to enlisted men, the creation of a permanent corps of pay clerks, the increase of chaplains, the continuation of the examination of officers for promotion, the identification system, the success of the system of education on board ship, the radio service, Hydrographic Office, Naval Observatory, the Fish Commission and medals of honor are subjects touched upon briefly in this report."

What is said at greater length upon the subject of meeting the requirement for additional officers was summarized in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, published Dec. 18. A table is given showing that 69 per cent. of the line officers are at sea, 55 per cent. of the warrant officers, 41 per cent. of the Medical Corps, 45 per cent. of the Pay Corps, 30 per cent. of the Dental Corps and 53 per cent. of the chaplains. On shore duty beyond seas are 134; 205 at training stations, Naval Academy, War College and on receiving ships; 26 on aviation duty; 20 at radio stations; 101 sick and waiting orders; 906 on other than shore duty. There has been an increase of 395 officers, from 3,408 to 3,803. There are 121 officers taking post-graduate courses to better fit them for the higher duties of the naval profession. These officers are always available for war. These courses include engineering, ordnance, civil engineering, naval construction, torpedoes and law, besides the Naval War College course. Applications have been received from 69 former officers to be entered on the list of those eligible for commissioning in time of war. The law applies also to honorably discharged enlisted men, some of whom might qualify for junior commissioned and warrant officers in time of war. Petty officers should be permitted to qualify for the eligible list by instruction while in the Service."

A reserve organization should be formed, composed of officers and men of the merchant marine and others engaged in seafaring occupations and fit for employment in the various auxiliary services of the Navy in case of war. A plan has been put in force to establish correspondence between active officers concerning the duties of their station and the retired officers who will relieve them in case of need. Sixty-five officers have been retired during the year and fifty-eight retired officers have died. At present thirty-six officers and 101 men are being trained in aviation, and all the demands of the aeronautic division for such men have been supplied. A special corps called the "Naval Flying Corps" should be authorized, to include civilian air pilots; also a naval reserve flying corps, composed of civilian expert flyers, aeronautic mechanics and others engaged in the development of air craft. They should be exercised with the regular Navy two weeks or more annually."

The provision in the Naval Appropriation Act establishing a naval reserve of honorably discharged men on graded pay according to length of service has done more toward placing the enlisted personnel on a permanent basis than any legislation ever enacted for the Navy."

No comment is necessary to show the enormous waste in energy and in money in enlisting and training many thousands of men with the result that as soon as they become of value to the Navy they go into civil life. As a result of this legislation, enacted on March 3, re-enlistments increased in large proportion."

There has been no difficulty in getting applicants for enlistment. Only about one-sixth of these, however, are accepted, as the Navy will have only the best of the young men of the country. During the month of May it became necessary to practically suspend recruiting in order not to exceed the authorized quota."

Of 11,413 first enlistments, 6,971 passed through the training stations and 4,442 men of mature age with previous experience entered the Service directly aboard ship. Of the 52,636 men in the Navy, 41,593 were afloat, 1,179 were in sixteen hospitals, eighteen insane and 1,105 prisoners; 7,758 more men will be required during the next fiscal year, and 2,500 apprentice seamen, based on the present authorized complements. In case of mobilization for war 14,255 men would be required for the ships in reserve. It is planned to withdraw 6,225 men from the less important ships and man them with the Naval Reserve and volunteers. Within the last ten years 25,000 men have been returned to civil life. During

the year 2,303 men were discharged by purchase. Such men should be required to complete their term of service in the Naval Reserve. What is said on the subjects of absentees and deserters, recruiting and the recommendations affecting enlisted men is summed up in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, published Dec. 18. Of the 2,278 men at the Service trade schools, 1,302 completed their courses and were detailed to active duty.

Marked increase in the efficiency of the Naval Militia has resulted from the administration of the new law by Capt. F. B. Bassett, jr., U.S.N. There are 606 officers and 7,706 enlisted men in the Naval Militia, an increase of ten officers and 574 enlisted men. The formation of the Coast Guard should be followed by the establishment of like relations with the Lighthouse Service, the Coast Survey and the Steamboat Inspection Service.

With an increased personnel there was a decrease of \$47,926.34 in transportation expenses and a net decrease of \$110,000 in the expenses of the bureau.

The reports of the Hydrographic Office, Capt. Thomas Washington, U.S.N.; the Naval Observatory, Capt. J. A. Hoogewerf, U.S.N.; and the Radio Service, Capt. W. H. G. Bullard, U.S.N., are published as appendices to the report of the Bureau of Navigation.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, U.S. NAVY.

Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, U.S.N., reports that the guns for the Pennsylvania and Arizona have been completed, and construction of those for other vessels is proceeding without interruption at Washington, Midvale and Bethlehem and by the American and British Manufacturing Company. The replacement of the 5-inch Mark V. guns afloat has been completed and the relining of the spare guns will be completed in about a year, making all these guns for 3,000 feet i.v. With the exception of a few armored cruisers the work of relining and replacing turret guns has been completed. The 5-inch guns of the Arkansas and North Dakota have been replaced, and those of the Wyoming soon will be so that all battleships from the Delaware on will use the same ammunition for torpedo defense.

Breech mechanisms with the eccentric firing ring have been fitted to the 3-inch rapid fire guns, and the modification of all spare guns is nearing completion. With few exceptions the work of assembling reserve batteries is completed. The investigation of erosion continues. The Colt automatic machine guns have been modified to take service ammunition and necessary changes made in the Benet-Mercie. The power of the 14-inch gun has been so increased by lengthening them to 50 calibers and enlarging the chamber so that they can penetrate the heaviest armor now mounted abroad at oblique impacts. This secures a flatter trajectory and a greater volume of fire. The test of the 16-inch .45 caliber gun shows it to be as powerful a gun as is in existence to-day.

The work of providing gun mounts is in a satisfactory condition. The tests of the 3-inch submarine gun and mount have been successful, and experiments have been undertaken with a one-pounder aircraft gun and an anti-aircraft gun is being designed. Powder hoists of the conveyor type and director installations are being provided for battleships. All of the dreadnoughts, except the North Dakota, are fitted with cross-connected elevated gear. Armor-piercing projectiles are difficult to obtain and since January, 1914, the price has risen from \$320 to \$415, partly due to the increased severity of the specifications. Successful experiments with the projectiles have been conducted at the Naval Gun Factory and estimates for a projectile factory are submitted. The source of supply for target projectiles has widened. The bureau's objections to the sacrifice of armor-piercing qualities to an increase of high explosives are confirmed by experience and by French experiments.

Indian Head manufactured 3,984,978 pounds of smokeless powder at a cost of 341,256 cents for new powder and 194,470 for reworked. This is an increase of 700,000 pounds due to improved methods of operation. For the current year 5,000,000 pounds is expected and 6,000,000 for 1916-17. The increased cost of raw material will increase the expense over the last year, the material for which was contracted. The du Ponts furnished 3,112,868 pounds. They have now only 790,000 pounds under contract. The life of these powders is estimated at 15 to 20 years or more. Much work has been done toward replacing unstabilized powders afloat, which are being held for target practice and as a reserve. New machinery now permits all of the grains to be regularly piled. Owing to the present cost of high explosives, a small plant for their manufacture has been installed at Indian Head. Considerable progress has been made in improving fuses, and the cartridge cases have been greatly improved and an adequate supply of satisfactory primers provided. The ammunition of ships at the navy yards is being thoroughly overhauled.

All battleships subsequent to the Virginia class are equipped with modern combined fire-control and conning towers. Of 1,002 torpedoes under manufacture 260 are ready for final proof. Appropriations are available for 564 more torpedoes. The manufacture of torpedoes at Washington is proceeding very satisfactorily. After January, 1916, its output should be about 300 a year. Additional facilities are required. Improved torpedoes have been substituted on twelve battleships and five destroyers. The Norfolk Yard is now well established in the manufacture of mines. Ships have been already outfitted with the new type of mines which is wholly satisfactory. The bureau is providing each torpedo with two air compressors.

The subject of mines and mining has been submitted to an additional officer at the bureau. During the summer extensive exercises have been conducted in mine laying and sweeping in the fleet, and the whole subject has been made active and progressive.

Other subjects considered are allowance lists, assembling of vessel's outfits, improvement in ships' requisitions and surveys, the supply of miscellaneous material for ships, distributing ammunition for ships, the improvement of fire-control and optical instruments, the work of the naval magazines and the work at Olongapo and Cavite, P.I.

The guns loaned to the Naval Militia on shore are to be made available for mounting upon merchant vessels with the least amount of delay. During a period of eight months 658 inventions were submitted to the special board on naval ordnance, all of which have been carefully considered. Various improvements in the Naval Gun Factory are described, the most notable being in the cartridge case departments. The necessity for a new proving ground is paramount, as the velocity and range of high caliber guns has greatly increased since it was located. A marked increase in the experimental work is noted and the introduction of many improvements in the proving ground, including a chronoscope which will measure to the one-millionth of a second, tending to the elucidation of problems of interior ballistics. One fatal and forty-six accidents, not serious,

were reported at the proving ground and powder factory for the year. The work of new manufacture has been pushed at the Newport torpedo station, and there has been an increase of over twenty per cent. in the number of torpedoes delivered by contractors. The total torpedoes issued were 220 against 163 last year; forty-eight were lost and twenty condemned; a large amount of experiment work has been conducted, 200,000 primers manufactured and many accessories.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Engineer-in-Chief Robert S. Griffin, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, in his annual report of the work performed during the past year by the bureau says: "The progressive reduction in appropriations for maintenance, coincident with an increase in the size of the fleet and of the horsepower of their machinery, has made it almost impossible to do anything more than to keep the present equipment in satisfactory condition. Improvement has rarely been possible, even where the necessity was clearly indicated. The result must lead ultimately to a deficit or to a neglect of important repairs. The European war has had the effect of greatly increasing the cost of much of the material, and the fact that so small a deficit was created was due largely to the fact that a considerable stock of material was on hand which had been purchased at ante-bellum prices. War conditions have also made it difficult to secure delivery of important material in reasonable time. Such articles as boiler and condenser tubes and other imperishable articles which are in constant demand and which undergo little or no loss in store should be carried in much larger quantity in order promptly to meet demands and to render it unnecessary to postpone important work. The marked increase in types of vessels, as well as the number of vessels in the fleet, has greatly increased the work required to be done in the division of design of the bureau, but much that it is desirable to do is left undone because of the inadequate force of employees. A similar condition exists in the machinery division of navy yards. While the cost of this additional drafting work should logically be lodged against the appropriation for building the vessels concerned, the law provides only for charging it against the current appropriation of the bureau."

The Darien radio station, the first of the chain of high power radio stations appropriated for in 1912, was completed in May, 1915, and is now in use for direct communication between Arlington and the Canal Zone. The success of this station in transmitting to Washington exceeds all expectations that had been formed in regard to it, and assures the success of the entire undertaking. Work on the other stations is proceeding. Next in importance to the high power stations is the work of improvement that is being carried on in what is to be known as the intermediate stations (medium power stations). These stations are at Boston, New Orleans, Point Loma, Great Lakes and Guantanamo, and their function is to communicate with vessels beyond the range of the low power stations and to relay messages between those stations and Washington. Further advancement in this direction will be inaugurated this year in converting Charleston, Key West, Puget Sound, Cordova, Mare Island and San Juan into intermediate stations in addition to their present use. Work on the new station at Point Isabel, Texas, for communication with vessels in Mexican waters, will be undertaken as soon as funds are available. In fact, it is due entirely to lack of funds that all the intermediate stations have not already been transformed. The station at Unalga, Alaska, was partially destroyed by fire in the early spring and has now been abandoned as unnecessary, owing to the increased range of the station at St. Paul, Pribilof Islands. The ships of the fleet are being provided with up-to-date equipment as rapidly as can be done, and sets removed from capital ships are utilized in improving the equipment of vessels of less military value and of auxiliaries. Steps have also been taken to equip Naval Militia organizations with field sets for training purposes and for use in the field. With a view to standardizing equipment, much of it is now manufactured in navy yards from the bureau's own design at much less cost and of higher efficiency than commercial sets.

Tests were completed on board the Maryland and at the experiment station of coal from the Matanuska fields, and in both cases with satisfactory results, the coal having been found suitable for use on board naval vessels. Oil purchased under the recent specifications which fix the minimum flash point at 150° F. (Abel or Pensky-Marten's closed cup) has proved satisfactory in service, and the reduction in flash point was probably responsible for a reduction of nine cents per barrel in the price for 1916 below that for the last year. The coal stored at New London under the three different conditions—in the open, under cover, and under water—was given the fourth annual evaporative test. No marked difference in evaporative efficiency was shown between the coal stored under different conditions, and no conclusive evidence developed as to the best method of storing coal.

There has been an increase of nearly seventy per cent. in material inspected during the previous two years, though there has been an increase in the inspection force of only three assistant inspectors and two warrant officers. Under the circumstances it is inevitable that complaint is sometimes heard from contractors of delay in inspection, and not infrequently shipment is authorized without inspection. A reasonable increase in the inspection force would not only improve conditions in this respect, but would also undoubtedly result in lower prices for material.

Comdr. C. S. Stanworth, U.S.N., contributes to the New York Times an article on "American Ships and American Sailors." Concluding his article Commander Stanworth says: "The Seamen's Act allows a sailor to claim at any port one-half of the money he has earned. If he deserts, or quits his job without giving notice, he forfeits the pay due him, any effects he leaves behind, and he is subject to fines and imprisonment for numerous other offenses. While a wonderful advance for the sailor, there is not a laboring man ashore who would submit to the restrictions still placed upon the sailor. We have numerous unemployed, and if we wish to have American sailors the calling must be attractive, and to make it attractive the Government must remove the financial handicap now existing by allowing to the ship-owners the difference in pay and food between the American sailor and the foreigner. This is not a subsidy, for a subsidy is paid on account of the ship. We have had as an argument for protective tariff the benefit to the American workman, but the protection was on the product, and what the workman received was indirect.

Here the benefit is direct to the sailor, and the machinery of the Government is already in operation to see that he gets it. To provide the funds, raise our tariff duties the necessary percentage, but place the funds so derived to a separate account in the Treasury, just as the Navy prize money has always been carried. The sum paid out at first will be small, but as the number of American sailors increase the interest on the accrued sum will be available. Provide that after ten years this allowance shall be paid only for American sailors on American-built ships."

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

The annual report of the Quartermaster General of the Army for the fiscal year 1915, signed by Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., Acting Q.M.G., contains a vast amount of statistics concerning the innumerable activities participated in by this all-important corps; but it is obvious that it would be uninteresting and not tending even to a clear comprehension of the work accomplished under the Quartermaster General's direction to attempt to list with any approximate fulness the various items under consideration.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION.

We note with especial interest, however, the data quoted concerning the Army's equipment of motor driven vehicles. It appears from a study of the report that the entire number of automobile trucks in the possession of the Army at the close of the fiscal year was eighty-eight, including nineteen in the Philippines, which number represents the total purchases during the year, notwithstanding the countless lessons inspired by events in Europe. The General Staff proposes the assignment of a motor cycle troop to each division, but no appropriation exists for them. The total number of motor cycles at the end of the fiscal year was twenty-nine, of which ten were in the Philippines, and six were purchased during the year. Hundreds of machines would be required for the necessary companies of messengers and scouts if the entire Regular Army and the Organized Militia were ordered into the field, even on their present establishment. It also appears that the Army possessed three motor ambulances, two in this country and one in the Philippines.

A record has been kept of the operations of all motor trucks and motor cars in the service of the Q.M. Corps, with a view to determining their relative efficiency, durability and economical operation. A great deal of experience has been obtained during the fiscal year with this class of transportation in connection with the transportation of supplies between base depots and outlying camps on the Texas border, and from reports received it would appear that this class of transportation is entirely dependable, even over difficult roads. Some slight changes have been made in the specifications for motor trucks, so as to provide a truck that will meet all conditions of field service and which is found suited to the commercial requirements of the community. A truck of 1½ tons capacity is considered the most suitable for field service. A reduction in animal drawn transportation has been made wherever motor trucks have been supplied.

The following organization has been proposed for motor truck companies, motor car companies and motor cycle companies:

Motor truck company: Truckmaster, 1; assistant truckmasters, 3; machinist, 1; helper, 1; cook, 1; watchman, 1; trumpeter messenger, 1; chauffeurs (27 motor truck, 5 motor cycles), 28; total personnel, 37.

Motor car company: Carmaster, 1; assistant carmasters, 3; machinist, 1; helper, 1; cook, 1; trumpeter messenger, 1; watchman, 1; chauffeurs (27 cars, 1 wrecking car, 5 motor cycles), 28; total personnel, 37.

Motor cycle company: Cycle master, 1; assistant cycle masters, 3; machinist, 1; helper, 1; cook, 1; watchman, 1; trumpeter messenger, 1; cyclists (27 cycles for cyclists, 5 cycles for officials), 28; total personnel, 37.

It is believed, the report says, that current experience indicates that motor trucks are practicable in the division supply trains and ammunition trains. About depots and on the line of communication it is contemplated to use motor trucks, tractors and trailers. Tests are now being conducted with trailers in connection with motor trucks. Reports received to date indicate that the use of trailers with motor trucks and tractors is economical when road conditions are entirely favorable. The trailer will be found of very great value when operated in connection with a specially constructed tractor. Experiments with trailers converted from escort wagons and ambulances have not so far proved satisfactory.

Much in the way of simplification of regimental field transportation has been accomplished, even with the cumbersome horse drawn equipment still predominating. There has been a separation of the ration and baggage sections of the train, as required in Tables of Organization, 1914. Of the organization of the field train General Sharpe says: "It is believed that a proper division of the ration section of the field train would be in three equal echelons, in order that three days' full rations can be carried by the train at one time. It is contemplated, in the field, that each of these echelons should be in succession delivered to the regiment on successive days, and as rapidly as delivered they should be returned to the point designated for junction with the division supply train, there to be refilled and returned to the regiment. In this way the requirements of the regiment will be daily supplied, and it is believed that by providing for the three echelons there should be no break in the continuity of supply. In future practice it is expected that these trains will be composed of motor trucks that will have an operating radius of not less than sixty miles daily, and will operate, as above suggested, for the regimental train, in three echelons, each carrying one day's supplies.

"Under the present system the commanding officer of the regiment transmits definite orders to his quartermaster as to the kind and amount of rations to be taken, and thus definitely insures against hauling an unnecessary supply. The number of wagons can be maintained in proportion to the strength of the command."

HORSES; TENTS; FIELD COOKING.

The plans for a modern remount service for the Army are progressing. Some forty-nine tracts of more than 5,000 acres near Front Royal, Va., in the famous horse-raising section of that state, were purchased with the fund of \$200,000 appropriated by Congress, and in the construction list of the bureau appears an item of twenty-five buildings for the station. The average cost of mounts for the year was \$141.20 per head. There were in use in the several branches of the establishment 26,038 horses and mules and 154 dogs, and there were 2,333 animals on hand in the remount stations and depots.

The trouble with the shelter tents issued to the In-

faunty has been remedied by the simple expedient of substituting the shelter tent issued to the mounted arms, with the one change that in future all shelter tents issued will be dyed khaki color, the dyestuff of which is a domestic product and has been proved to make the canvas more impervious to moisture. The new tent will be one pound two ounces heavier than the old, but it adjusts readily to the new Infantry pack and is believed to be what the Army has wanted.

Much has been done, too, in the way of modernizing the cooking outfits issued to the Army. During the year training schools for cooks and bakers were established in the Southern Department and the Philippines. Efforts are being made to obtain a satisfactory rolling kitchen for use with troops on the march. One tried proved unsuccessful, and another, based partly on designs obtained from Europe, is being planned. The field cooking outfit invented by Capt. O. C. Thomas, jr., quartermaster of the 1st Cavalry, is undergoing a thorough trial. Eight outfits have been issued in the Western Department for tests. Of the march kit, 1,800 sets have been served out, the 2d Division on the Texas border having been fully equipped; as well as a supply of twenty cooking outfits, especially designed for the mountain artillery. A field range invented by Sergt. Michael Hiltz, Hospital Corps, is being tested in the Philippines and by the 15th Cavalry at Fort Bliss.

One of the most important developments in the Quartermaster Corps was the substitution of enlisted men for a part of the civilian personnel and extra-duty men from the line, the corps having become a force of 4,388 enlisted men, instead of 2,045 extra-duty enlisted men and 2,104 civilian employees. There are still, however, 8,000 civilian employees distributed throughout the United States and insular possessions.

MEDICO-MILITARY STATISTICS.

The strength of the British forces in France in the month of August is estimated by Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy, U.S.N., instructor, U.S. Naval Medical School, in his "Report on the Medico-Military Aspects of the European War," published under the direction of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department. It is the first report of an American military observer made public. Surgeon Fauntleroy was with the allied armies until August, and while he deals principally with the sanitary situation in France, he gives some very interesting data as to the actual forces engaged and the operations of the French and English armies, including a description of the use of grenades, liquid fire and other new features of the trench warfare.

"The English troops co-operating with the French in Northern Belgium are," he tells us, "known as the first British expeditionary force, under the command of Field Marshal Sir John French. This force took the field with something over 150,000 men and there have been numerous acquisitions since, until in August there were close to 1,000,000 British troops in France. This army, which has grown spasmodically since landing in France, has the same general organization as the other continental forces and is now composed of three armies, with the field marshal as commander-in-chief. To these must be added the small Belgian army, now numbering about 100,000 men under King Albert, which operates with the British and French forces in Southern Belgium. These two groups of troops now hold a fraction over thirty-five miles of the front, while the remaining 400 and odd miles of the line are held by the French armies, of which there are five in number, having each very close to 300,000 men, with scattered reserves grouped at strategic points in the rear all along the line, numbering about 100,000 men, with reserve munitions and supplies. General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, is in supreme command of the allied line and of the so-called 'zone of the army,' which latter extends back on an average of about thirty-five miles from the first line of trenches."

While Surgeon Fauntleroy declares that the rifle is still the principal weapon of the infantrymen and men serving in the trenches, he says, "the machine gun is playing an increasingly important rôle in the conduct of the present war. At the beginning of the war the Allies were markedly deficient in this arm, but at the present time there seems to be no advantage on either side in this respect. Organized rifle fire is directed in various ways according to conditions to be met. Thus we have 'distributed frontal fire' along the entire line of an advancing body of men; 'concentrated fire' on a particular spot for a definite reason; 'oblique fire' from one portion of the trench while the other portion is occupied in the assault; 'enfilade fire' when a trench or a body of men is fired upon from their flank; and 'covering fire' when reserve troops situated on high ground fire on the enemy's trench over the head of their comrades in the front.

"There are several types of grenades," says Surgeon Fauntleroy, "in use by the opposing forces which are furnished the troops in the field. In addition to those the troops themselves extemporize various kinds from the material to be found at the front. The hand grenade furnished to the French troops is the bracelet type, with firing mechanism, consisting of a ball of cast iron filled with high explosives, and of a leather bracelet fastened to the wrist. To the bracelet is attached a rope about a foot long, having an iron hook at the end. Just before throwing the grenade the hook is engaged in the ring of wire attached to the friction primer forming a part of the fuse plug which closes the iron ball. Thus when the grenade is thrown the ring of the wire and the friction primer are wrenched off and the fuse is fired. The grenade can be thrown about twenty-five meters and explodes four or five seconds after the primer has been released.

"The German grenade can be thrown by hand or rifle. By hand it is used for a short distance, fifteen to twenty meters. It is composed of a copper rod, to the extremity of which is fixed a cast iron cylinder filled with a high explosive and grooved in order to facilitate its breaking into small pieces at the moment of explosion. A copper tube, also containing some explosives, is placed in the interior. It is surmounted by a complicated system for closing the grenade and for automatic firing by percussion, which is said by the French to result in a large percentage of misfiring. In quite a number of instances the British troops have hauled back these grenades into the German trenches. Used with the rifle, this grenade has a maximum range of 400 meters. When so used a blank cartridge is placed in the chamber of the rifle and the quantity of powder left in the cartridge is regulated according to the distance to be thrown. The Germans, like their opponents, make use of a large number of extemporized grenades. The assaulting troops carry them in haversacks or strung in a circle of wire around the shoulders or waist.

"Flame projectors are used by the Germans for throwing burning liquid. They are very much like the or-

dinary portable fire extinguisher in construction, throwing a liquid which at once catches fire spontaneously, and has an effective range of thirty meters. The burns caused by this method are of the deep, sloughing variety, exposing tendons and bones, and are treated with wet dressings until healthy granulations appear. These flame projectors are mainly employed in street and house to house fighting, although their use in the trenches has been reported a number of times.

"Hand grenades (bombs) and shells have recently been employed at short range to produce an irritating and an asphyxiating gas upon bursting. Although intended to render portions of the trenches untenable, reports from the front indicate that their action is very variable and much influenced by the presence of wind. The necessarily small quantity of gas that is involved at the time of bursting has a very restricted local effect."

Commenting upon the use of asphyxiating gases in the trenches Surgeon Fauntleroy says: "Chlorin or bromin gas, compressed to liquid form and liberated from large metal tanks when the wind is blowing toward an opposing trench, has caused very distressing deaths when inhaled in concentrated form. Being heavy gases, they hug the ground, moving to leeward and sink into the trenches. The first effect is to cause the eyes to water, and this is quickly followed by a violent irritation of the bronchial tract. If troops are unprotected and remain in the trenches, they rapidly develop a capillary bronchitis, with a hyper-secretion of thin watery mucus which fills up the air spaces of the lungs and practically causes death from drowning. Those receiving concentrated doses have died in from one to three hours, sometimes from edema of the glottis, but principally from exhaustion of the heart in trying to pump the blood through the engorged capillaries surrounding the bronchioles and ultimate air spaces of the lungs. This suffocating process sometimes lasts from one to three days, the younger men with stronger hearts holding out longer than the older."

"The mortality from this form of suffocation depends on the degree of concentration of the gas inhaled and the age of the patient. Many cases have been mild on account of the capricious action of the wind in distributing the gas along the trenches, some parts of the line receiving it in more concentrated form than others. The results in all stages of an asphyxiating bronchitis, from the grave cases which are cynosed and gasping for breath to those suffering from a mild form of irritation of the bronchioles."

Certain conditions and factors in the present war have relegated the rifle to a comparatively insignificant place. The bayonet has been a weighty factor in carrying a position, though the total percentage of all wounds by thrusting instruments comprises only five per cent. of the whole. Pistol wounds are extremely rare, the automatic pistols used showing a marked explosive effect, especially when bones were involved. The rapid fire gun is far superior to the rifle for repelling a charge. Field artillery is playing the dominant rôle in this war, though heavy guns are being used, including high caliber naval guns used for land operations.

AVIATION NOTES.

During the week of Dec. 18 there were forty-two hours of flying at the aeronautic station, Pensacola, with 2,436 miles of flight. The torpedoboard destroyer Flusser reported at the station for duty on Dec. 13, and is one of the destroyers of the division now stationed at Pensacola for duty in connection with aeronautics. Scouting flights across the Gulf of Mexico with destroyers conveying have been made by Lieuts. Kenneth Whiting and E. W. Spencer, jr., U.S.N.; Lieut. A. A. Cunningham, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. A. C. Read, U.S.N.; Lieuts. E. O. McDonnell and G. D. Murray, U.S.N. These flights were made out of sight of land where there are no landmarks or other aids to navigation, and the courses are made by a compass. A new Hall-Scott motor has been installed in Aeroplane AH7, and is being daily tested. At the same time aviators are being given instruction in the handling of the Burgess-Dunne type of aeroplane, which is the AH7. Experimental work in aerial photography is being carried out, and a camera suited to the purpose is being developed.

In its first report made to Congress Dec. 15, the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics predicts that the airship has possibilities "of which to-day we barely dream." The special board is headed by Gen. George Scriven, Chief Signal Officer of the Army. The board asks for an appropriation of \$55,000 to continue its investigation by the establishment of a laboratory and a flying field to be located preferably in Washington.

"The committee is of the opinion," says the report, "that with proper encouragement, satisfactory types of aeroplane motors can be developed which will rival in efficiency and certainty of operation the automobile motors of to-day and the best aeronautic motors which have been developed abroad." The committee says it believes a large percentage of aeroplane accidents are due to "stalling." Among the problems to be studied, says the report, is the stability of construction in all its phases, and greater efficiency in mufflers and radiators. It is suggested that Congress authorize investigations of aeroplane accidents.

"The committee is of the opinion," says the report, "that aeronautics has made such rapid strides that when the war is over there will be found available classes of aircraft and a trained personnel for their operation, which will rapidly force aeronautics into a commercial field, involving developments of which to-day we barely dream."

Having received requests for assistance from the heads of the Militia of twenty-four states who are anxious to secure aeroplanes for the Militia, and realizing the necessity of organizing aviation sections in the Militia of every state, the executive board of the Aero Club of America, in charge of the National Aeroplane Fund, has extended to every state, through the governor, the offer to add ten per cent. to any sum up to \$10,000, raised by public subscription or in any other way, for this purpose before Feb. 1, 1916. In a letter sent to the governors of all the states except New York and Rhode Island, which already have raised \$20,000 each for Militia aviation and the state of Maine which has raised \$10,000, Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club, says: "This country needs 2,000 aeroplanes for its defense—and it has less than twenty distributed among the Army, Navy and Militia. The Army and Navy programs made public recently provide for the addition of less than 150 aeroplanes. No provision is made to furnish aeroplanes and equipment to the Militia, and the heads of the Militia advise that they have no funds for this purpose."

"We appreciate, of course, that it will be necessary in the near future for Congress to provide for the equipment of the Militia with aeroplanes, but Congress, as you know, moves slowly, and as the need is immediate

and imperative, it behooves all of us to co-operate in meeting this need. Trained men are needed, and it takes months to train an aviator or an observer. In case of need to-day it would be impossible to get trained aviators and observers for 100 aeroplanes. We believe that if you will express yourself in favor of organizing an aviation section in connection with the Organized Militia, patriotic citizens will contribute the amount necessary to start an aviation detachment, as was done in New York, Rhode Island and Maine. \$20,000 was contributed for the Militia of New York and Rhode Island, respectively, by public spirited citizens, and the Chamber of Commerce of Portland is contributing \$10,000 to establish the first unit of the aero-radio system of coast defense. In all these instances the leading newspapers of the state willingly co-operated in the movement.

"The sum of \$10,000 is sufficient for the acquisition of an aeroplane and the training of four officers to fly, and, being a comparatively small sum, will undoubtedly be subscribed immediately. As already stated, the executive board of the Aero Club of America will be glad to give one-tenth of that sum. This war has taught us the lesson that, no matter how far inland from the theater of war a state may be, its welfare and its very existence depends upon the ability of the Navy and the Naval Militia to protect the shipping of its products to various points, and this, in turn, depends upon having a well equipped Navy and Naval Militia to maintain the freedom of the high seas, and an efficient and sufficient Army and National Guard to protect inland commerce by preventing invasion."

One of the latest things in air craft is a Zeppelin destroyer, in which the British are placing much confidence to frustrate future Zeppelin raids upon their cities. Thomas Rutherford Macmechan, writing in the Literary Digest, describes a type of this machine that he is building as a small, rigid dirigible, a type of air craft never built before in the history of aeronautics. Being small, it will have a short radius of action, but it will have a speed of from sixty to seventy miles an hour; can stay in the air watching for an enemy say seventy-five miles from their base for at least ten hours, and send wireless reports back to the base. It is to be equipped with one torpedo gun. It is but 230 feet long and only twenty-eight feet in diameter, and has two engines, one forward of 75-90 horsepower and one aft with 125 horsepower. It will carry a navigator, a gunner and two engineers and fire its projectile 1,600 feet point blank, true to mark. Inside of it are the fourteen gasbags, each in a separate compartment. Outside the wood structure the whole is covered with a weather-proof aluminized cloth. It shines like a polished spoon and will be difficult to see in the air on that account. There is no hanging car. The car is built right into the main structure. The navigator operates the whole craft by simply pressing a set of buttons on a desk in front of him. He can even take the control of the engines out of the hands of the engineers.

NATIONAL SHOOTING MATCHES.

The first two weeks in January will be busy times for the National Rifle Association and the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice. The former will hold its annual meeting of the board of directors at the New Willard Hotel on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 12, and the following day the annual meeting of the National Board will be held in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War. At the National Board meeting will be decided whether there will be annual matches during 1916. Sentiment outside of the War Department seems to be unanimous for these matches to be held annually, but the Department will probably take the stand that it is impossible to spare the troops for the matches during maneuver year, which will be in 1916. This objection could probably be met by the use of National Guardsmen to do this work. As to a range for holding the 1916 matches there are still only three ranges available—Camp Perry, Ohio; Sparta, Wis., and Jacksonville, Fla. The Sparta range would require the expenditure of considerable money to get it ready for the matches.

Sea Girt, N.J., is anxious to have the matches and everybody would be pleased to go to the beautiful sea-side range, but if more than forty teams should attend the shoot, it would be almost impossible for the Sea Girt range to accommodate the match, and owing to the lay out of the range, it is practically impossible to extend its size. It has been suggested that with very little expense and trouble the Camp Alger range, the state range of the Illinois National Guard, could be made available for the National Matches if Illinois wanted them. As an alternative the War Department may ask Congress for an appropriation to be made immediately available for the construction of a large Federal range near Washington.

The National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice has, it is pointed out, been very badly handicapped for the lack of funds to carry out its plans for the broadening of the rifle movement in a proper national manner, and to meet this the Secretary of War will ask that the amount of money now available for the board, which is only \$10,000, be increased to \$50,000 and that this money be made available for the purchase of target supplies for issue to rifle clubs and to pay markers on state ranges where targets are put at the disposal of civilian clubs as, under the present regulations, the state military departments can not pay the marker's salary except only when working for the National Guardsmen.

The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice reports an unprecedented revival on throughout the country in rifle shooting during the past year, brought about by the enactment of a law by Congress last year authorizing the free issue of rifles and ammunition to rifle clubs organized by civilians. Over a million and a half rounds of ammunition has been issued to authorized clubs during the year and about 3,000 rifles. The possibilities of this movement, it is said, are unlimited, and depend only upon the securing of range facilities where such clubs can carry on their work. With this object in view Congress will be asked at this session to provide for a commission to investigate the entire subject of range construction from a national defense standpoint, survey the entire country and recommend a permanent national policy of range construction and localities where such ranges should be constructed. In addition the National Rifle Association will ask for a national charter and an annual appropriation of \$25,000 from Congress to assist it in carrying on the work as it should be done. Many of the largest corporations of the country have endorsed the plan of organizing Government rifle clubs among their employees, and in some cases have assisted financially in furnishing ranges for clubs. The order of Maccabees have about completed the organization of over sixty clubs among their different branches and will begin active work on the ranges

after the first of the year. The Order of Woodmen also have several successful clubs.

THE NAVAL PROGRAM.

The following statement, furnished by Congressman A. P. Gardner, shows the differences between the recommendations for this year's Naval bill as set forth in Secretary Daniels's report and in the General Board's second report, dated Oct. 12, 1915: On July 30, 1915, the General Board submitted its first report, presenting a building program for this year. The fate of this report does not appear. The recommendations in this report called for a Navy not later than 1925 which would equal that of any other nation except Great Britain. In October the Secretary directed the General Board to prepare a building program for new construction to be limited in cost to \$500,000,000, the money to be voted in five successive years. Under this limitation, on Oct. 12, 1915, the General Board submitted its second report, which Secretary Daniels selects, instead of the first, for comparison with his own building program.

The following is a comparison between Secretary Daniels's plan and the General Board's second plan:

(1) Total amount to be appropriated for new construction in five years: Secretary Daniels's plan, \$454,000,000; General Board's second plan, \$500,000,000. The Secretary gives his own total as \$502,500,000, but he included \$48,500,000 for the completion of ships already authorized. (2) Building program for this year: Secretary Daniels's plan, \$67,000,000; General Board's second plan, \$97,000,000. These figures include aviation and ammunition reserve.

New ships to be authorized this year:

	Daniels.	General Board.
Dreadnoughts	2	4
Battle cruisers	2	3
Scout cruisers	3	4
Destroyers	15	10
Submarines	30	22
Gunboats	2	2

(3) Additions to personnel during coming year: Under Secretary Daniels's plan, 10,000 seamen; 1,500 marines. Under General Board plan (minimum requirement), 14,000 seamen; 3,400 marines. At present there are in the Navy 10,000 marines and 53,000 seamen. It is impossible to compare the recommendations as to officers.

CONDITION OF NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA.

A writer in the November number of Seven Seas, who is evidently ill informed on the subject with which he occupies good space, makes a most unjustifiable attack on the New York Naval Militia and its commander, Commodore Robert P. Forshaw. The latter is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, served as lieutenant in the Navy during the war with Spain, and is an officer of known ability, fully qualified to fill the responsible position he holds. He receives no salary from the state, but pays for the privilege of serving it. The best judges of the condition of the Naval Militia are the officers of the United States Navy who follow closely its progress, and report in detail on its practical work, especially afloat. The opinions of these officers are certainly to be taken before that of a civilian, and the official reports of the Navy officers pay a high tribute to the present condition of the New York Naval Militia.

The article in question bewails the fact that there is not a division of Naval Militia in every town on Long Island Sound, as well as in the up-state waterways, and attributes the absence of these multifarious divisions to the lack of enterprise and push in the present commander of the Naval Militia. The writer of the article also goes out of his way to insinuate that money appropriated for the Naval Militia is being wasted, and that state employees are being used illegally by the Commodore in private business, in which connection, it is interesting to note, that the stenographer the Commodore personally employs and pays for, devotes about seventy per cent. of her time to state work, the remainder to the Commodore. It is certainly a privilege for an employer to use occasionally an employee he pays for himself.

The writer of the article loses sight of the essential fact that to organize a division of Naval Militia in every town on Long Island Sound, up the Hudson, and on every lake and bay in the state, which he says should have been done, would take perhaps a million dollars. Where is the money coming from? Commodore Forshaw has asked for numerous necessary appropriations, but Legislatures are not eager to grant them, so the Naval Militia must do the best it can with the amount appropriated. It is impossible to organize a hundred or more divisions, and train and equip them without money. It is even doubtful, if money were forthcoming, whether citizens could be found to enroll in sufficient number to fill up new divisions, any more than they can be found clamoring to enlist in the National Guard. The requirements in both services are now very rigid, and there are very few among our large population who care to enroll for serious work.

Some idea of progress made by the Naval Militia under Commodore Forshaw may be gained from the official fact that since he assumed command in June, 1911, the membership has increased from 846 to 1,469, seven new divisions have been formed, and several more are under process of formation. Plans for an armory for the 1st Naval Battalion, which provide a building even better than the fine armory of the 2d Battalion, were approved some time ago, but it is not the fault of Commodore Forshaw that the city does not appropriate the money to build it. As to the present condition of the Naval Militia, which the writer in question considers unsatisfactory, the following official extracts from the latest report of the U. S. Navy Department on the annual cruise, not heretofore published, speak for themselves:

1ST BATTALION, N.M.N.Y.

All preliminary arrangements had been made with much attention to detail on the part of the Militia officers; consequently the embarkation and absorption of the Militia into the ship's organization was accomplished with smoothness and no loss of time. The conduct and bearing of the officers and men indicate a familiarity with the duty and customs of the Service. There is a considerable sprinkling of retired and ex-Navy officers in this organization and several of the others have seen much service in the Militia and on board naval vessels. The discipline compared very favorably with that of the Regular Service. The Militia commanding officer and navigator took charge of the navigation of the ship from Tompkinsville to entrance to dredged channel to Baltimore, and on the return trip the executive officer and first lieutenant had charge of the navigation. In getting underway, man overboard drill, anchoring, and during target

practice, the Militia officers handled the ship with skill and care.

The training and instruction of the men seemed to have been well rounded out and thorough. The proficiency of the pulling boats' crews was marked. The men demonstrated their ability to keep their persons and clothes as clean as men of the Regular Service. They were subordinate and respectful in bearing toward their officers. The general drills were carried out with orderliness, smartness and thoroughness that would have been considered very creditable to a regular ship's company.

The officers were intelligent, officer-like in bearing, and usually keen to improve themselves. In short, this organization is at the present time ready to render efficient service to the naval establishment if needed. They could be absorbed as a ship's company and man a ship, and render a good account of themselves. It is not intended to convey the idea that they have nothing to learn, but I consider they have enough technical knowledge and ability and conception of responsibility and duty that would enable them to take charge of and operate a man of war with credit.

2D BATTALION, N.M.N.Y.

The line officers of the above organization are with few exceptions capable and show the result of experience, training and study. The engineer officers all seem competent engineers, and it is believed that with a few months of experience with the special types of machinery on board any ship to which ordered, they would be capable of rendering valuable service. The enlisted men showed considerable knowledge of the duties of their ratings. They were clean when they came on board, kept themselves clean, and can be compared with a ship's company in the Regular Service. They performed their duties very well considering their experience. There was an evident desire to make a creditable showing. The mess men performed their duties in a very creditable manner considering their experience. The chief petty officers were efficient and capable and, as a whole, the organization is good. Embarking and disembarking were carried out very creditably. In my opinion the 2d Battalion, N.M.N.Y., is capable at present of rendering valuable service in case of need. Its organization should be studied by other Naval Militia organizations.

3D BATTALION, N.M.N.Y.

In view of the handicap of being made up of widely separated divisions, this organization made a very creditable showing. I understand that this is the first cruise on which all the divisions were assembled on one ship.

ANNUAL WALLOW OF THE CARABAO.

Amid a representation of the scenes in the Philippines in 1898, when the members of the order waged a battle against the followers of Aguinaldo, the twelfth annual wallow of the Washington Corral of the Military Order of the Carabao took place in the Army and Navy Club on Dec. 18. Even the atmosphere of the jungle and the greenery of the Philippines appeared to pervade the great dining room of the club. Not only were the decorations very artistically arranged to recall the memories of the days when the Carabaos were serving in the Philippines, but the moving picture effects carried out this idea by, for the first time, showing pictures of the officers of the Philippine campaign and of the Spanish fleet before and after the battle of Manila Bay. The corral departed from its usual custom of inviting a large number of official guests and made the dinner entirely a "family affair." Those present who were not members of the order were private guests of the Carabaos. Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., as Paramount Carabao, emphasized this feature of the affair in his opening address in saying:

"We have come together as Carabaos to browse over the fields of the past and to chew the cud of pleasant memory over the strenuous but happy days in the Philippines, long since passed away. Our business is with the past, and neither as Carabaos nor as officers of the Army and Navy have we come together with any thought of the passing show of the present day, its business, its wars, or its politics. And so we simply enter into the corral and close the gate." In relating how the order was organized General Scriven said: "It was soon after our return to Manila from the China campaign of 1900 at a dinner at the mess one night in Manila, when Major, now Colonel, Stevens, formerly of the Quartermaster Department, discussed wittily the formation of a new society that he and one or two others, McGinnis and Randolph, I think, were proposing to form, and went on to describe many ridiculous features and pranks that were to be connected with it, and invited me to become a member. So, later in the evening, I went to his little house, overlooking the quiet waters of Manila Bay. There on the porch were met Colonel, now General, McGinnis, Capt. B. H. Randolph, of the 3d Artillery, and Major Stevens. There arrived also about the same time my old classmate, Captain Ives, and with him Colonel Birmingham, of the Medical Corps. On account of the priority of arrival, no doubt, I was allowed to join the small cryptic order without any special ceremony. Ives was put through some ridiculous questions and pranks and Birmingham requested to close his eyes, stand upon a stool and go through various poses which he did as long as his patience would hold out, and not long as you who know him will understand."

"Upon the closing of these very informal proceedings, it was suggested that the next meeting should be some days later at a little house which I occupied with some other officers on the Calle Nozalea. A week or two after the night mentioned there were assembled at this house a considerable number of officers of the Army and Navy, and an organization was adopted. Of those present I recall Captains Niblack and Gibbons, of the Navy, and of the Army four who were living in the house with me at the time—Craighill, Dickman, Biddle, Porter—and Sears, of the Engineers, but many others whose names I do not recall with any clearness were also present. This, no doubt, was the first actual meeting of men who formed the Society of the Carabao. Though to McGinnis, Randolph, and especially Stevens, must be given the honor of its inception. So in a little house on Calle Nozalea in Manila, some fifteen years ago, was held the first meeting of the society whose name has become, if not a household word, at least widely known and an honor to those connected with it, a society now reckoned by the hundreds, if not by the thousands, and one which stands for all that is fine and loyal in duty to country and service."

As at all affairs of the order, the first toast proposed was to the President of the United States, which was heartily responded to by all present standing, marine band playing the "Star-Spangled Banner." The sounding of the bugle call ushered the guests into the dining hall. They marched in while the band played Aguinaldo's march. When the guests were seated the lights went out and electric insignia of the order flashed over the head of the Paramount Carabao, this being the usual custom at the Carabao dinners. Comdr. Luke McNamee, of the Navy, was appointed Bomberino. The function of the Bomberino is to lead the herd to water, as it is well known to those familiar with the sturdy old carabao of the tropics that he must be watered every hour. Upon

the shoulders of Major H. C. Reisinger fell the duty of leading the Carabao chorus in the songs of the evening. True to the tradition of the order the dinner was remarkable for its catchy songs in which all of the guests joined in the wild refrains. The choruses of the popular airs were flashed on the screen and the diners went wild with enthusiasm. The climax was reached with the patriotic and inspiring song, "You'll Be There." The verses of the song were sung by George O'Connor, "If the time should come when we must go to war," ran the chorus.

"You'll be there,
You'll be there,
You will go just like your daddy did before,
If they dare,
We'll prepare,
For our race was never known to run,
Should they come we'll meet them gun to gun,
North and South, yes, every mother's son,
You'll be there,
You'll be there."

In the center of the room was a huge and inexorable clock, which was a constant reminder to the speakers that five minutes was the allotted time for speeches. The marking the five minutes was loudly made known by a continuous roll on the drum. The speakers of the evening were Senator George E. Chamberlain, Senator James Reed, Representative Henry D. Flood, and Representative S. H. Dent.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Commenting upon the torpedoing by British submarines of the German protected cruisers Frauenlob and Undine off the south coast of Sweden, the naval correspondent of the London Times remarks that the war of attrition is continuing, imperceptibly, perhaps, but none the less surely. The Undine and Frauenlob were of the same general type as the Gazelle. "Next to her loss of submarines the wastage among Germany's cruisers is the most remarkable of the effects of the war on her naval material. Among the light cruisers some entire groups, such as the vessels of the Kolberg type, have been reported lost or damaged. The Emden and Dresden similarly represented a particular type which has disappeared entirely. Out of forty-three light cruisers shown as built and building in the Dickinson Return of 1914 at least thirteen have been sunk or severely damaged, or a proportion of thirty per cent. In armored cruisers the wastage is even greater, six vessels out of nine having been definitely sunk, or an equivalent of sixty-six per cent. Up to the present the losses by gunfire preponderate, but if the submarines continue their victorious career their successes will soon equal those of the surface vessels."

Mr. John Hodge, M.P., who recently returned to England from France, declared that he was much impressed by the statements made by British officers and men regarding the waste of food and small-arms ammunition which was going on in and about the British trenches. The waste of bully beef was attributed to the excessive amount of the daily ration—twelve ounces a day for every man—and to the fact that in the issue of that ration no account was taken of casualties or men who were sick. The waste of cartridges was due to carelessness on the part of the men. Commenting on this an officer of our Army writes: "It seems to me that this is due to the shameful neglect and inefficiency of the officers. It is wonderful that such a thing should have gone the length it has, without much newspaper comment and many court-martials."

General Botha's drive through German Southwest Africa, which ended in the surrender of the German forces and the winning of the whole vast territory, was accomplished in the face of exceedingly severe natural difficulties and a force of more than 4,000 German white troops, besides reservists, volunteers and some native auxiliaries, together with a more powerful artillery than was contained in the whole Union of South Africa, according to recent despatches from Capetown. Botha used three brigades, totaling 20,000 men, in his vast enveloping movement, which aimed to keep the Germans hemmed in on three sides, so that they could only retreat in the direction he wanted them to. The roads were ankle-deep in sand, overgrown with the "waitabit" thorn, and with waterholes on the average forty or fifty miles apart. Nevertheless, or perhaps because of this, the British troops averaged twenty-five miles a day in the fourteen days' march from the base at Uzakos to Otavi, the German stronghold. The water gave out when the columns were within twelve miles of Otavi, and then the men knew they had to go on at any cost, for the nearest water holes in the rear were forty miles back and practically dry through much use. But Gen. Manie Botha, who was his relative's chief lieutenant, as he had been in the Boer war, commanding the right brigade of the army, outflanked the Germans and drove them from Otavi with very little fighting. After that the British seized one of the two remaining rail lines, which left the Germans with nothing to do but follow a railroad seventy miles long that led to the desert. One British brigade hung on their rear; the other two flanked them on either side. When the Germans got to Tshumeb they had the British on three sides of them, the desert on the fourth, and also a tribe of hostile natives who used poisoned arrows and had never been conquered. Under the circumstances, and notwithstanding the fact that they were bountifully supplied with ammunition, they surrendered unconditionally. General Botha's campaign will probably be remembered in history as unique in the problems faced and encountered and the remarkable success attained at an unprecedentedly low cost of life. He always contrived to outnumber the enemy to such an extent that an action was impossible for them. He won his victories, in fact, with scarcely the firing of a shot.

South Africa was more or less cut off from its base of supplies, ammunition and military equipment in the mother country by the exigencies of the European campaign during the early part of the war. It is instructive to note how the colonial government rallied to the situation and met the demands placed upon it. One of the cleverest things done apparently was in transforming the shops of the South African railways into a system of miniature Woolwiches. Among other things they constructed five armored trains, which were exceedingly useful in suppressing the abortive Boer rebellion and later in operations on the railways in German Southwest Africa along which General Botha's army moved to round up the German forces. They also achieved a distinct novelty in mounting two long-range 6-inch guns upon a single all-steel carriage, with steel wheels, the idea apparently being to enable concentration of fire upon restricted targets. The guns are said to have lacked mobility, according to an account in Engineering,

transcribed in the Journal of the United States Artillery, but want of opportunity to utilize such heavy pieces in action forbids definite pronouncement upon the merits of the idea.

It would appear from the statement of the Premier and Foreign Minister of Greece, Skouloudis, that the want of cordiality on the part of his government toward the Entente Powers is due to the arrogance shown by their official representatives in dealing with Greece. The Premier, while showing much bitterness of feeling, said in an interview with the representative of the London Chronicle: "If the Allies had come frankly to Greece and her Premier; if they had said, 'Come in with us, we want your aid, and you may count on clearly defined recompenses at the end of the struggle,' Greece, I affirm, would not have hesitated for a single minute with this or any other government in power. Instead of this, England and France began by demanding sacrifices from Greece. I say again, with all emphasis, that if Greece is not on your side to-day, valiantly fighting by your side for the preservation of high ideals which are as dear to the Greeks as they are to Frenchmen or Englishmen, the fault is not ours, it is yours. We come now to to-day. Our aid was spurned, nevertheless we have given freely. We have done our utmost for you and your cause; that is to say, the utmost you in your own blundering, high-handed, haughty way would permit us to do." M. Skouloudis went at length into the history of the relations between Greece and the Entente Powers, which made clear the correctness of his statements.

In the debates on the question of preparedness much has been said of a critical nature concerning Secretaries Daniels and Garrison. In the eyes of men who are experts on the questions under their supervision they have made mistakes. Some of these mistakes they have tacitly admitted. Secretary Daniels especially has been singled out by some naval officers for attack in consequence of policies he has attempted to enforce; but it is noteworthy that Rear Admiral John R. Edwards, U.S.N., retired, in an article on "Our Naval Development as Related to National Defense," in the November number of the Engineering Magazine, while finding fault with the present organization of the General Board and criticising some of its recommendations in the past, has this to say, in summing up concerning Secretary Daniels' record in office: "The work of Secretary Daniels has been one of distinct and important accomplishments. His integrity of purpose has never been assailed. His receptiveness of counsel is excessively marked." If this last statement is true, then the Secretary has altered since the days when he first entered the Department, as, indeed, Rear Admiral Edwards practically concedes in his remark: "The question may be asked, in view of the trend of this article, is Secretary Daniels has made any mistakes during his term of office. Yes, mistakes have been made, and it is not surprising that such should be the case. Mr. Daniels has made both an earnest and constant effort to accomplish extensive and important constructive work, and it is to be expected that he would encounter obstacles which happens to everyone who attempts to do things." Among the constructive accomplishments to the credit of the Secretary, Rear Admiral Edwards lists: (1) Provision for a very material increase in the tonnage of the Navy; (2) extension of the work of the Naval War College; (3) efficient and enduring dry-dock and quay-wall construction; (4) augmentation of the efficiency of the operations of the fleet; (5) improved industrial management; (6) appointment of an advisory council of experts on inventions.

Frederick Scheindl, a clerk in the foreign department of the National City Bank of New York city, was arrested on a charge of grand larceny Dec. 18. He is accused of having purloined cable messages, wireless messages and all letters bearing on the deposits of credits of the Allies in the bank in connection with the purchase of supplies and of having turned them over to Paul Koenig, the supposed head of the German secret service in the United States. Koenig and one Richard E. Leyendecker were arraigned before United States Commissioner Clarence Houghton on Dec. 18 in New York on a charge of conspiring to send a military enterprise against Canada and the Welland Canal. They were held for hearing on Jan. 12, and bail was fixed in the case of Koenig at \$50,000 and in the case of Leyendecker at \$30,000. They were bailed by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company. Koenig was the accredited chief of the investigation department of the line and reputed to be head of the German secret service in this country. A steel safe and a steel cabinet in Koenig's office in the Hamburg-American building were opened and secret code books obtained that show agents throughout the country. Scheindl, in a statement to the police, said he was a German reservist, and admitted he stole the papers from the bank. "Last June," he said, "a man named Miller came to see me at the bank and asked me to meet a man that I afterward learned was Koenig. I met Koenig at the Manhattan Hotel. I have been prompted in this solely by patriotism. I have not broken the laws of the United States. I have simply been furthering the cause of German propaganda in this country."

A very flattering report of the work done by the marines at the citizens' training camp at Lansdowne, Pa., has been forwarded to the Navy Department from former Adjutant General Gilmore, of the Pennsylvania National Guard. The camp was organized through the efforts of J. Drexel Biddle and the expenses borne by private subscription. Over two hundred prominent business men of Philadelphia and neighboring cities attended the camp. The marines who were detailed to act as instructors were Gunnery Sergt. W. J. Borden, Sergt. J. A. Anderson, Quartermaster O. Sulzman, Corporal Heeman, Corporal A. J. Grimes, Drummer E. G. Lewis, Trooper J. Raia and Cook Pts. H. Albert and E. Pogany. They came from the Port Royal recruiting station, where their duties especially qualified them for work at the camp. General Gilmore commended the entire detail for its efficiency, and made special mention of Gunnery Sergeant Borden and Quartermaster Sulzman. The camp was a sort of a week-end affair. The citizen recruits reporting at 4:30 Friday were on duty until 9 p.m. Sunday. Eight hours of intensified training were given those who attended the camp on Friday and Saturday, which concluded by a lecture each evening.

The work began at six o'clock in the morning and continued until nine in the evening. The camp concluded by a review conducted by Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, in the presence of 7,500 people.

"The Military Obligation of Citizenship," a little book published by the Princeton University Press, which contains three lectures by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., an appreciation of which by Col. Theodore Roosevelt we published recently, has just come to hand. It is a most valuable contribution to the subject, inspiring in the lesson of patriotism it teaches and strikingly interesting in its delineation of our national psychology toward the question of military service—perhaps the most striking phenomenon of American life. In the introduction by Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton, we find the statement—which we commend to those persons who believe in restraining military experts entirely from giving the public the benefit of their experience—that: "It is eminently proper that the American people should give special consideration to the opinion of General Wood on the subject of military preparedness. We should listen to him with particular deference because of his intimate knowledge of our Army, its strength and its weakness, and because in the event of war he is the one upon whom would rest the heaviest weight of responsibility to defend our homes against the attack of an invading enemy. General Wood is a soldier and yet a man of peace. He hates militarism, but believes in a reasonable preparedness."

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., told the members of the Queens Chamber of Commerce in Long Island City the other night that the War Department should standardize the training of students in military colleges. He said there were 40,000 young men at such institutions as Norwich University, Virginia Military Institute and Pennsylvania State Military College and that they should be given at least two summers in camps of intensive training with Regular troops to prepare them for reserve commissions. "From these various sources," he continued, "we ought to get 10,000 or 12,000 men a year in camps. I hope that from these it will be possible to attach about 1,500 to the Regular Army as provisional second lieutenants. The young men who have had this training, in addition to college and camp, will be as well qualified as reserve officers as men can be without actual experience in handling and training other men. Men of this type will be useful for the proposed Continental Army, and many of them will probably desire to enter, subject to examination, the Regular Army as permanent officers."

Suitable resolutions "memorializing the President and Congress of the United States and urging the imperative necessity of such legislation as will insure to our beloved country thorough defense both on land and sea" are to be drafted by a committee of the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia, according to a resolution adopted at a meeting of the society held a few days ago in Washington. Frederic Louis Huidekoper introduced the resolution. The resolutions are to be communicated to the general Society of Colonial Wars and to every state society of the organization, and each is to be urged to adopt similar resolutions and the members thereof be exhorted to exercise both collectively and as individuals such influence in their respective communities and upon their Senators and Representatives in Congress that the proper strength and organization may be given to American land and naval forces. Commodore Richard Graham Davenport, U.S.N., retired, was chosen governor of the society in succession to Walter C. Clephane.

A recent issue of The Engineer, London, contains a two-column editorial on a paper by Naval Constr. William McEntee, U.S.N., in which Mr. McEntee describes the results of some investigations at the Model Basin in Washington, started by the present Chief Constructor, D. W. Taylor, and concluded by Naval Constructor McEntee, after Mr. Taylor's detachment from the Washington Yard and assignment to the office of Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. The editorial concludes by saying: "Perhaps there has never been a scientific investigation published which is so calculated to call attention to these matters as that now given to the New York Society of Naval Architects by Naval Constr. William McEntee, to whom and to Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor we owe a debt of gratitude for the addition of this to the previous valuable information which has come from the same source."

The \$500 prize offered by Jules S. Bache, of New York city, for the best essay on the wisdom and necessity for preparedness, the contest being held under the auspices of the National Security League, was won by Landon M. Townsend, of Columbia University, according to an announcement made Dec. 20 at the offices of the league, 31 Pine street, New York city. The essays were judged by Dr. Cyrus Northrup, president emeritus of the University of Minnesota; Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, and Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University. The essay closed with an admonition to heed the counsel of Washington: "If we desire to repel insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, it must be known at all times that we are ready for war."

President A. Laurence Lowell, of Harvard University, has announced that a course in military science to be conducted by an officer of the U.S. Army is to be part of the curriculum. In this recognition of the need of preparedness, he said, little attention is to be given to drill, but the classroom work will count toward a degree. More than 1,200 students have already enrolled for military training and the organization of a regiment is to be formed at once. Brig. Gen. William A. Pew, retired, of the Massachusetts Militia, at a meeting on Dec. 20 at Cambridge, advocated an annual war game

between Harvard and Yale to be held every summer. The zest of competition, he said, would contribute to the zeal for preparedness.

At a meeting of the new Indoor Polo Association held at the Manhattan Club in New York city on Dec. 17, delegates were present, representing the charter clubs—the Durland Polo Club, Central Park Polo Club, Bedford Polo Club and the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club. A letter was read from Capt. J. R. Lindsay, on behalf of the West Point Polo Club, accepting honorary membership in the association. President Sherman, of the Polo Association, stated that Captain Lindsay had promised that if the teams would arrange to go to West Point on Saturdays games would be arranged for them with the cadets. For return games, on the midweek dates, a team of the West Point officers would come down. On this basis Captain Lindsay thought West Point would be able to join in a regular inter-club schedule of contests.

Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador to Chili, was nominated on Dec. 17 by President Wilson to be Ambassador to Mexico. He will fill the post made vacant by the recall of Henry Lane Wilson two years ago, soon after the killing of President Madero. Mr. Fletcher's home is at Green Castle, Pa., and he is a lawyer and a diplomatist of wide experience. He served during the Spanish-American War as a rough rider. After the war he became second secretary of the American Legation in Cuba, serving also in China and Portugal. In 1907 he became Chargé d'Affaires at the American Legation in Chili, in 1910 becoming Minister to Chili. When the post was raised from a legation to an embassy a year ago President Wilson appointed Mr. Fletcher to be ambassador.

Hilary Herbert, formerly Secretary of the Navy, who served four years as an officer in the Confederate Army, tells William J. Bryan that if he "will only talk with some intelligent veteran, either Federal or Confederate, he will learn that the armies that had been disciplined and well drilled, both Southern and Northern, when they encountered in their enemy country 'home guards' or militia drove them away like chaff before the wind. It is absurd," Mr. Herbert says, "to speak of undrilled troops of any nationality defending a wide open country like ours against well equipped, thoroughly disciplined soldiers supplied with all the appliances of modern warfare."

George Bernard Shaw lapsed into seriousness the other day and addressed a letter to the Intercollegiate Socialist Society's members in this country, in which he advised them to urge Congress to provide for thirty-two dreadnoughts, instead of sixteen, and to spend two billion dollars on armaments instead of one billion. American pacifism is the hope of the world, he says, but American pacifism is worth while and possible only so long as America shall be powerful. Of the increased armaments he urges he says: "This would cost only a fraction of the money you are wasting every year in demoralizing luxury."

Mr. Henry A. Wise Wood has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy resigning his position as a member of the Naval Consulting Board, saying to Secretary Daniels: "I have done this in order that I shall be free to attack the thoroughly inadequate and therefore dangerously weak naval and military policy of the President, as expressed in Secretary Garrison's and your own recommendations, and to urge publicly that the recommendations of the General Board of the Navy and General Staff of the Army, as contained in their original reports, be substituted therefor."

Another protest against the presence of British cruisers near New York and other American ports has been made to Great Britain by the State Department. The explanation by the British government of the chase of the Wagner liner Vineland, while on her way from New York to Newport News, has been accepted as satisfactory, but the incident is made the basis of a new protest against British cruisers on patrol just outside the three-mile limit in the neighborhood of American ports as an annoying and unwarrantable interference with American commerce.

Capt. Frank Parker, 11th U.S. Cav., and Vetn. William T. Hill, 6th U.S. Cav., are to be sent to the French army to act as observers for the War Department. It is stated that the Assistant Secretary of War is responsible for the detail of Veterinarian Hill for this important work. Mr. Breckinridge is deeply interested in having a study made of the manner in which horses are handled in the European war and recommended that a veterinarian be sent to the war zone.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt delivered an important address at the Navy War College Dec. 21, where he presented the diplomas to officers in the class that has just completed the course at the College. On the way to Newport Mr. Roosevelt stopped at Flushing, Long Island, where he spoke to a business men's meeting on "Preparedness," and on the evening of Dec. 21 he spoke at Boston.

The Christmas number of The Recruiters' Bulletin, the monthly publication in the interests of the recruiting service of the Marine Corps, is a very handsome piece of work. The frontispiece is a striking picture of Secretary Daniels. It contains an account of the first marine military company, one of the units of the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

The War Department has asked the State Department for authority to detail a military attaché to Chili. Military authorities have reports that the Chilean government has adopted a very progressive military policy and are anxious to have an attaché to investigate it.

"In these evolutionary days it is a godsend to us of the Service to have such a champion as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL," writes a correspondent.

THE DIXIE HIGHWAY.

"The efficiency of a motor truck on a good road is at least four times that of a horse-drawn vehicle," writes Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, 11th U.S. Cav., in describing the military advantages to be obtained from the Dixie Highway, the magnificent trunk line which is designed to link up the Middle West and Southern states east of the Mississippi River, from Chicago to Miami. The importance of the project must strike any observer who reads in the report of the Quartermaster General, published upon another page of this issue, the lessons regarding motor transport and the part played in modern warfare by good roads obtained by Army officers from recent events in Europe.

Colonel Allen adds: "In the Dixie Highway we find a magnificent line from Chicago through manufacturing centers including Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Tallahassee; and another line from the very heart of the Great Lakes, Mackinaw, through the following important cities: Detroit, Toledo, Dayton, Cincinnati, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, thence to Jacksonville. In a word, the Great Gulf and the Great Lakes are joined by a wonderful highway passing through a section of the country that has always furnished more than its quota of soldiers for every war in which the nation has been engaged. Due to its geographical position, its population, its food production and its manufacturing capacity, this section may well be considered the greatest military asset of any large part of the United States.

"It has been claimed that the construction of good highways would be aiding a foreign foe landing on our shores. While this is true, it would be a still greater aid to the defense in the ready mobilization of all its forces and in supplying the resisting lines promptly with men and munitions. If such a misfortune should happen to the United States as to have a coalition force land on our eastern seaboard, the Dixie Highway, with its numerous manufacturing cities and its vast supply centers (all well connected), would offer most advantageous sites for supply bases and would constitute a highly important base line sufficiently far from the coast to be reasonably safe from air craft, yet sufficiently close for many war requirements. If it should become necessary to resist an enemy from the direction of the Great Gulf the advantages cited for the Dixie Highway would be still greater.

"The successful prosecution of a great campaign depends upon the existence or construction of roads, and the better they are the greater the chances of success will be. The nation or state that increases its miles of good roads, and the quality of the same improves the quality of its citizenship, increases its wealth in farm and factory and adds to its military assets. It is in this indirect manner that the Dixie Highway will prove its greater value as a military asset for the nation.

"Probably no branch of the Government is more keenly interested in the completion of the Dixie Highway than the Army, and to no branch can it have a more important hearing. With the inevitable change in our military policy involving the concentration and organization in time of peace of such commands as would be required in war, the country between the Lakes and Florida will have an added military interest, in which the Dixie Highway will prove its great military value."

APPOINTMENTS TO U.S.M.A.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1916 have been appointed during the past week:

Indiana—Lloyd H. Barker, Yeddo; John P. Pence, alternate, Rossville; Charles E. Cauldwell, alternate, Crawfordsville.

Iowa—Edwin G. Shrader, Iowa City; Thomas E. Wright, alternate, Clinton.

Kentucky—Everett C. McKeage, Paducah; Tom J. Landrum, alternate, Mayfield.

Michigan—Basil B. Kimball, Pontiac; J. Armand Person, alternate, Lansing.

Mississippi—Jack Sullivan, Carpenter; Charles O. Lewman, alternate, McComb.

Missouri—William S. Gattrell, alternate, Kansas City. New York—Arthur E. Leib, Lyons; Charles W. Aphorpe, alternate, Auburn; William H. Hogan, alternate, Geneva.

Pennsylvania—Edgar Kehler, alternate, Ashland.

Virginia—John Bell Hughes, Lynchburg; Eugene Gordon Kerlin, alternate, Roanoke; James Prescott Carter, alternate, Lynchburg.

MAJOR LANG, U.S.A., ACQUITTED.

Major Frank R. Lang, U.S.A., retired, who has been undergoing trial by G.C.M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., has been acquitted of charges amounting to perjury and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. The verdict of the court was returned Dec. 15 with the approval of the commanding officer of the Central Department, who was the reviewing authority. There were many peculiar aspects to the trial of Major Lang. The offenses with which he was charged were alleged to be the outgrowth of a previous trial in which the retired officer was a defendant. The first trial took place at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. At that time Major Lang was charged with presenting a false voucher. It was charged that through his testimony on that occasion—testimony falsely given—Major Lang obtained an acquittal. Then the charge was brought that he had committed perjury and the second trial was ordered.

The trial was presided over by Col. Jefferson R. Keen, of the Medical Corps; Lieut. Ira A. Smith was judge advocate, and Lee Bond was civil counsel for the accused. The Leavenworth Times in referring to the case says: "When the court convened at Fort Leavenworth, a plea was entered by Major Lang's counsel that the defendant twice was being placed in jeopardy for what practically amounted to the same charges. The contention was that the officer was really being tried on the old charge under a new name. This plea was upheld by the court, but was overruled by the department commander, who ordered the trial to proceed.

"The testimony that followed showed that before Major Lang took charge of recruiting work in Michigan lax methods had prevailed. His strict rule, however, put an end to this, but drew the enmity of some of the non-commissioned officers who were in the recruiting service under Major Lang. A voucher, which had been raised from \$28 to \$42, was presented, bearing Major Lang's signature. It was this voucher, which, at the previous trial, he denied any knowledge of. It was further shown that a clerk in the recruiting office, whose handwriting was greatly similar to that of his officer,

had recently been imprisoned for forgery. The inference was plain, of course, but no direct charge was made that the forgery had been committed by this former clerk. A handwriting expert, who had been summoned to testify for the Government, confessed himself unable to straighten out the matter and the case against Major Lang practically collapsed."

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Major Robert G. Paxton, Cav., U.S.A., retired from active service Dec. 23, 1915, on his own application, after more than thirty-two years' service. We noted his record of service on page 106, Sept. 25.

Ensign John W. Du Bose, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list Dec. 13, 1915, for physical disability, was born in Alabama Feb. 11, 1884, and was appointed to the Navy June 24, 1903. His last assignment was on temporary duty at the Naval Training Station on the Great Lakes.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. James F. Randlett, U.S.A., retired, died Dec. 12, 1915, at his home at La Mesa, near San Diego, Cal., after a short illness. He was born in Rockingham county, N.H., Dec. 8, 1832, and was educated at the Atkinson Academy in that state. When the Civil War broke out he raised a company and was made captain in the 3d New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. He rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel and served with General Sherman at Charleston, S.C., and following the occupation of Wilmington by the Union troops was made provost marshal of the city. He was honorably mustered out of the Volunteers in July, 1865. He was appointed captain in the 39th U.S. Infantry in June, 1867. He was unassigned in 1869, was assigned to the 8th Cavalry in 1870, was promoted major, 9th Cavalry, in 1886, lieutenant colonel, Oct. 14, 1896, and was retired for age Dec. 8, 1896. He was advanced to colonel on the retired list for Civil War service, April 23, 1904. He was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S., the Masonic fraternity, and of the G.A.R. of New Hampshire. His wife died in 1911.

Capt. Frank F. Robards, U.S.M.C., was killed Dec. 16, 1915, by a fall from his horse while on duty with the expeditionary force near Port au Prince, Hayti, according to a despatch to the Navy Department. Captain Robards was born in Texas March 15, 1874, and was appointed to the corps in 1900. Before appointment to the Marine Corps he had served as an enlisted man in the Army. His wife and son are in Philadelphia, and his father, W. C. Robards, lives at San Antonio, Texas.

Brig. Gen. Levi Robins Bernard, U.S.V., who served through thirty-six battles of the Civil War, died at his home, 841 South Twelfth street, Newark, N.J., Dec. 20, 1915, in his eighty-seventh year. After being graduated from a military school he made several long voyages on the old clipper ships and served one enlistment in the U.S. Navy. General Bernard left the Service in San Francisco and lived there for several years, during which time he became Chief of the Fire Department. On his return to the East he helped organize the 2d New Jersey Cavalry, with which he served during the Civil War. After the war he joined the old 5th Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, from which he was retired in 1892. After his retirement the Legislature conferred on him the title of brigadier general. He was at one time in the sail-making business, and at the time of his death was head of the L. R. Bernard Chemical Company. General Bernard was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S., the G.A.R., the Army and Navy Club of New York and the Society of the Cincinnati. His wife and sister survive him.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Jephtha Garrard, U.S.V., brother of Gen. Kenner Garrard, U.S.A., and of Gen. Israel Garrard, U.S.V., and a grandson of ex-Governor James Garrard, of Kentucky, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1915. He entered the Civil War as a captain of the 3d N.Y. Cavalry, and, after becoming major, he was appointed colonel of the 1st U.S. Colored Cavalry in December, 1863. He received the brevet of brigadier general for gallant and meritorious services.

Miss Mary Buchanan Reiter, eldest sister of Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, U.S.N., died at her home, Edgewood, Pittsburgh, Pa., a few days ago.

Richard Stockton Hunter, son of the late Med. Dir. Lewis Boudinot Hunter, U.S.N., and brother of Col. C. H. Hunter, U.S.A., died at Philadelphia, Pa., on Dec. 17, 1915.

Mrs. Mary S. Newcomer, mother of Col. Henry C. Newcomer, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died at Findlay, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1915.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A pretty wedding was quietly solemnized on Dec. 15, 1915, at Trinity Episcopal Church, Galveston, Texas, when Major John Howard Allen, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Alma Smith Morse were united in marriage, Rev. Charles S. Aves, rector, officiating. The bride's mother, Mrs. M. F. Smith, of New Iberia, La., and brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Summer-ville French, and uncle and aunt, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Morse, of Morgan City, La., the bride's son, Master Lillard Lowe Morse, and Capt. and Mrs. Allen witnessed the ceremony. The bride wore a traveling costume of brown chiffon taffeta, cut Russian tailored style, with skirt and collar and cuffs edged with mink fur. A chic tailored hat of brown velvet, trimmed with mink fur and brown wings was worn. A corsage bouquet of white orchids and violets completed her stylish costume. The bride, who has made a host of friends in Army and social circles during her brief residence in Galveston, is a member of an old Louisiana family, being born and reared in New Iberia. The groom is of old Tennessee stock, and is a son of Major John D. Allen, of Dixon Springs, Tenn., who is a prominent member of the United Confederate Veterans. Major and Mrs. Allen left immediately after the ceremony for a trip to New Orleans, Atlanta and Nashville, and returning will be at home to their friends at 3015 Avenue R, Galveston.

Ensign Clarence J. McReavy, U.S.N., and Miss Phyllis Munday, a member of the "Stop, Look, Listen!" theatrical company, were married in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 18, 1915.

Lieut. Frank L. Hoskins, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Jemison, sister of Lieut. John K. Jemison, U.S.A., were married at Birmingham, Ala., on Dec. 15, 1915.

Ensign Stanley L. Wilson, U.S.N., and Miss Marguerite Courtenay Simmons, daughter of Mrs. John

Thomas Simmons, were married Dec. 15, 1915, in Baltimore, Md., at her mother's home.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon J. Loneragan announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Josephine, to Ensign Elmer Richard Henning, U.S.N., on Nov. 26, 1915, at South Bethlehem, Pa. At home at 143 Tonawanda street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

Friends here have received invitations to the wedding of Miss Katherine MacAdam, only daughter of Mrs. M. Victoria Brocklebank MacAdam, to Lieut. Martin J. Petterson, U.S.N., which is to occur at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco on Tuesday evening, Jan. 18, 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. D. Ligon, of Whitehall, near Ellicott City, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Tolley Ligon, to Ensign Frederick Gore Richards, U.S.N. Miss Ligon, who since being presented to society two seasons ago, has been a great favorite, spends much time in Annapolis, her mother having been Miss Harriet S. Ridout, of Annapolis. Mr. Thomas W. Ligon, her brother, is a member of the graduating class at St. John's College, Annapolis. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. George Arrowsmith announces the engagement of her daughter, Theodora Elizabeth Freidlein, to Prof. Jose Martel, of the U.S. Naval Academy. The wedding will take place on Friday, Dec. 31.

Miss Rosa Frances Brown was married at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Walter Brown, Court street, Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 18, 1915, at 8 p.m., to Ensign Nelson Jackson Leonard, U.S.N. Palms, ferns, and garlands of smilax in profusion decorated the house, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Charles E. Donohue, of St. Paul's Catholic Church, before an altar of white flowers and smilax lighted by tall cathedral candles. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white duchess satin, court train, and the bodice of old rose point lace and pearls; the bridal veil was draped from a cap of rose point lace and orange blossoms. Around her throat was a pearl necklace and pendant, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and bride roses. Miss Imogene Lindsay was maid of honor, and wore a gown of white taffeta with tunic of silver cloth and tulle, which was charmingly enhanced by a bouquet of American beauties. Mr. Harry E. Leonard, of Fort Wayne, Ind., the groom's brother, was best man. A brilliant reception followed, the guests being received by Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Ensign and Mrs. Leonard and Mrs. E. B. Leonard, of Fort Wayne, Ind., the groom's mother. The dining room was decorated in yellow and green and a basket of sunset roses and yellow shaded lights ornamented the table. Ensign and Mrs. Leonard left for a short wedding trip and will spend Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Brown. Ensign Leonard leaving with his ship, U.S.S. Delaware, Jan. 1 for Guantanamo.

Mrs. George Whitfield Wilson announces the engagement of her daughter, Mary Paine, to Capt. Henry Newman Manney, Jr., U.S.M.C. The marriage will be solemnized in January.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Jennings, of Alabama, and Lieut. Frank L. Hoskins, C.A.C., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Barrancas, Fla., took place on Dec. 15, 1915.

Dr. Frank Johnson Goodnow, president of the Johns Hopkins University, and Mrs. Goodnow announced on Dec. 22 the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lois Root Goodnow, to John Van Antwerp MacMurray, first secretary of the American Legation at Peking, son of the late Major Junius W. MacMurray, Art., U.S.A. The wedding will probably take place in February.

A large assemblage of society gathered in Old St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 22, 1915, for the marriage of Miss Elizabeth White Dixon, daughter of Mrs. Isaac Dixon, to Edward Ridgely Simpson, son of Comdr. Edward Simpson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Simpson, of Newport, R.I. The Rev. Arthur Barksdale Kinsolving, rector of the parish, performed the ceremony. The bride's brother, William T. Dixon, gave her in marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. D. Ligon, of White Hall, near Ellicott City, Md., have announced the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Mary Tolley Ligon, to Ensign Frederick Gore Richards, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in June next.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

A son, Robert Gordon Bidwell, was born at Boston, Mass., Dec. 20, 1915, to Lieut. A. T. Bidwell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bidwell.

Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, wife of Rear Admiral Beatty, U.S.N., is the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. William W. White in Washington, D.C.

Miss Roberta Wiley, who is attending school near Philadelphia, Pa., is spending the Christmas holidays in Washington with her parents, Comdr. and Mrs. Henry Wiley, at their residence on Twenty-first street.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry T. Bull, who have been visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas B. Wainwright, in Washington, will leave early in January for Lieutenant Bull's new post at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Lieut. and Mrs. Bull entertained at dinner at the Army and Navy Club on Dec. 23.

In honor of the Governor of Hawaii, the Public Works Officer of the naval station, Pearl Harbor, and Mrs. Parks entertained at dinner on Dec. 8 at their home, Quarters G, Naval Station, their guests being Governor Pinkham, Admiral and Mrs. Boush and Miss Boush, the Surgeon General of Hawaii and Mrs. Cooper and their house guest, Miss Wile, of Danbury, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dillingham, Lieutenant Lando, aid to the commandant of the naval station.

Among those attending the performance of "L'Amore Dei Tre Re" by the Boston Grand Opera Company at the Belasco Theater in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 20, were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Watson, Miss Edith Benham, Capt. Thomas Holcomb, U.S.M.C., Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills, Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. Henry Corbin, the Misses Breckinridge, Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Sheridan, the Misses Sheridan, Mrs. Edward H. Gheen, Miss Mary Gheen and Miss Ethel MacMurray.

Mrs. William P. Wooten, wife of Major Wooten, U.S.A., was a luncheon hostess at their quarters at Washington Barracks on Dec. 17, when her guests included Mrs. Harry Taylor, wife of Colonel Taylor, U.S.A.; Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler, wife of Colonel Flagler, U.S.A.; Mrs. John Neal Hodges, wife of Captain Hodges, U.S.A.; Mrs. William W. T. Harts, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Harts, U.S.A.; Mrs. James J. Loving, wife of Captain Loving, U.S.A.; Mrs. Shouse, Mrs. Virgil L. Peterson, wife of Lieutenant Peterson, U.S.A.; Mrs. W. H. Point, wife of Captain Point, U.S.A., and Mrs. Silas A. Wolf, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Wolf, U.S.A.

Col. and Mrs. Samuel Reier entertained informally at luncheon at their Jefferson place residence in Washington on Dec. 19.

Mrs. Louis Bacon, of Boston, is with her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. Southerland, in Washington for Christmas.

A son, Thomas Walton Spurgin, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Horace F. Spurgin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Raleigh, N.C., Dec. 18, 1915.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover entertained at dinner in honor of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing in Washington on Dec. 21.

The Washington Post for Dec. 19 publishes a picture of Mrs. Augustin T. Beauregard, a recent bride, the wife of Lieutenant Beauregard, U.S.N.

Mrs. V. B. Moody, who has been at the home of her son, Major L. B. Moody, U.S.A., Rock Island Arsenal, since June 1, has returned to Huron, S.D.

Capt. Virginius E. Clark (Coast Art.), Sig. Corps, U.S.A., has an article in the December number of Flying on "Compromise in the Design of a Military Aeroplane."

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William P. Hall were hosts at a young people's dinner in Washington on Dec. 22 for Miss Jeannette Cowan, one of the season's debutantes.

Mrs. Edward E. Hazlett and Miss Helen, of Abilene, Kas., are spending the holidays with Ensign E. E. Hazlett, jr., in Philadelphia. Ensign Hazlett is on the Minnesota.

Ensign and Mrs. Nelson J. Leonard, of the Norfolk Navy Yard, are registered at the Willard, Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry S. Green, of Annapolis, Md., are also guests at the Willard.

Mrs. William A. Gill is spending the holidays at the Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va., to be near Captain Gill, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Delaware, which is now at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Mr. Edward M. Byrne will return from Cornell to spend the holidays with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Charles B. Byrne, at 1800 I street, Washington, D.C., where they have taken apartments for the winter.

Miss Louise Ladue, who is a student at the National Cathedral School in Washington, D.C., is passing her Christmas holidays with her grandparents, Gen. and Mrs. John G. D. Knight, 17 Fernwood road, Summit, N.J.

Mrs. F. M. Green, wife of Lieut. F. M. Green, C.A.C., is visiting her father, D. N. Swan, of Fort Myer, Va. She will be joined for over the holidays by Lieutenant Green, and later they will leave for their new post, Fort Monroe, Va.

Cadet Parker Kuhn, of the U.S.M.A., and several of his classmates arrived in Washington on Christmas Eve to spend the holidays with Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn at Washington Barracks. Mrs. Kuhn will give an informal dance on Christmas afternoon.

A daughter, Daphne Da Costa Humphrey, was born to the wife of Lieut. Marion Bell Humphrey, U.S.M.C., on Dec. 16, at the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. The infant is a granddaughter of Major Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Humphrey, of Washington, D.C.

Comdr. and Mrs. William W. Galbraith, U.S.N., were dinner hosts at their R street residence in Washington on Dec. 18. Other dinner hosts of the evening were Col. and Mrs. Rufus H. Lane, who entertained in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman and Capt. and Mrs. Alexander M. Watson.

Gunner Theodore Cramp Wester, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Wester, who are living at the Latrobe, Charles and Read streets, Baltimore, Md., will spend the Christmas holidays with Mr. and Mrs. James W. Runyan, the latter a sister of Mrs. Wester, at their country home, Elmar Place, Langhorne, Pa.

Miss Mary Bishop North entertained at dinner at the Springhaven Country Club on Dec. 18 in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Charles McHenry Steese. Miss Helen Feil, Miss Janet McAllister, Mr. W. Dale Sutton, Lieut. A. H. Doig and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dickson, of London, England, were among the guests.

Miss Eleanor T. Abbott gave a bridge party at her home in Cornwall-on-Hudson on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 21, in honor of Mrs. Francis H. Forbes, wife of Lieut. Francis H. Forbes, 5th Inf., U.S.A. Mrs. Forbes arrived from Panama, where Lieutenant Forbes is stationed, recently, to spend the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Jones, at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, U.S.N., commanding the Third Division of the Atlantic Fleet, is confined to quarters aboard his flagship, the Virginia, at the navy yard, Boston, with an attack of the gripe. The Admiral has not been feeling well since he left Charleston. Mrs. Coffman and the Admiral's son, Lieut. Richard B. Coffman, are on their way to Boston to join the Admiral for the Christmas holidays.

Gen. and Mrs. Henry P. McCain, U.S.A., entertained at dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, Dec. 16. Their guests included Col. Eduardo Raybaud, Military Attaché of the Argentine Embassy, and Mme. Raybaud, Gen. and Mrs. S. M. B. Young, Col. and Mrs. George W. Read, Col. and Mrs. R. E. L. Michie, Col. and Mrs. William H. Arthur, Col. and Mrs. Bennett, Major and Mrs. William P. Wooten, Capt. and Mrs. Welker and Dr. and Mrs. Francis Hagner.

One of the most delightful social functions of the season was the reception given by Capt. and Mrs. Williams at the old U.S. Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 11, from four until six. Despite the pouring rain more than seventy-five guests found their way through the mighty portals enclosing those beautiful grounds, finding a most gracious host and hostess dispensing the gloom inside with music and mirth. "Capt. and Mrs. Williams," says the St. Louis Globe Democrat, "have won laurels already since coming to our city some six months ago, and we heartily cherish all such Army representatives."

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Lanfield (née Princess Lebanoff, of the Imperial Court of Russia) entertained with a charming luncheon at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, on Dec. 13, in honor of Mrs. Frances M. Wolcott, of New York state; Mr. and Mrs. Schollekopf, of Buffalo; Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Burnett, 1st Cav., U.S.A.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Driscoll, San Mateo, and Mr. Bowie, of San Mateo. Mrs. Wolcott and Mr. and Mrs. Schollekopf arrived at the Chiyō Maru, en route home from the coronation ceremonies in Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Lanfield, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bakmetiff, at that time attached to the Russian Embassy in Tokio, now the Russian Ambassador at Washington; Lieut. and Mrs. Burnett, attached to the American Embassy in Tokio; Mr. Bowie, for several years a resident of Kyoto and at various times enjoyed the charm and hospitality of the country and the people of the Mikado's empire, so that the occasion proved a delightful reunion of friendships and sentiments.

Comdr. Powers Symington, U.S.N., is registered at the Hotel Powhatan, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John Pitcher, of Edgewater, Md., spent several days at the Willard, Washington, last week.

Lieut. Charles D. Barrett, U.S.M.C., is visiting his brother, Mr. Robert South Barrett, in Duke street, Alexandria, Va.

A picture of Miss Emily Chase, daughter of Brig. Gen. George F. Chase, U.S.A., appears in the Washington Post for Dec. 19.

Surg. and Mrs. Frank L. Pleadwell were dinner hosts in Washington on Dec. 21.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., has joined Mrs. Gleaves and Miss Evelyn Gleaves at the Dupont, Washington, for over the holidays.

Mrs. Wadsworth, wife of Lieut. Alexander S. Wadsworth, U.S.N., is spending the winter with her father, Mr. C. C. Walker, in Richmond, Va.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas L. Crystal, 2d U.S. Inf., announce the birth of a daughter, Isabel Mary, on Dec. 22, 1915, at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H.T.

Mrs. James J. Meade, wife of Captain Meade, U.S. M.C., was hostess at bridge followed by a tea at her Q street residence in Washington on Dec. 21.

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Samuel B. M. Young, of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, are spending Christmas in Philadelphia, Pa., with Dr. and Mrs. Gibbon.

Brig. Gen. Louis V. Caziarc, U.S.A., and Mrs. Caziarc, who have been abroad for the last few years, will spend this winter in Washington at 1446 N street.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Frank F. Fletcher in Washington on Dec. 21.

Miss Anne Neave, of Salisbury, N.C., will spend the winter with her uncle and aunt, Comdr. and Mrs. Robert W. McNeely, at their residence, 1207 Nineteenth street.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps, Major Gen. George Barnett, was host at a stag luncheon in Washington on Dec. 17 in honor of former Ambassador Charlemagne Tower.

Lieut. and Mrs. James Richard Barry, whose marriage recently took place in New York, will sail for Manila early in January, where Lieutenant Barry will join the U.S. flagship Brooklyn.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John Lincoln Clem have arrived at San Antonio, Texas, to spend the remainder of the winter. General Clem is known as the "Drummer Boy of Chickamauga."

Brig. Gen. Alexander C. M. Pennington, U.S.A., has arrived in Washington from New York to spend some time with his son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Godfrey H. Macdonald.

Capt. and Mrs. Alexander M. Watson were dinner hosts in Washington on Dec. 17, taking their guests later to the opera. Their guests included Miss Clark, who is visiting them; Capt. Richard P. Williams, U.S.M.C.; Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer and Dr. Joseph Bryail.

Miss Mary Veeder, daughter of Commodore Ten Eyke De Witt Veeder, U.S.N., and Miss Katharine Goodwin, daughter of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., were the guests of honor at a tea given by Miss Alice Shepard in Washington on Dec. 18. Miss Goodwin and Miss Adelaide Heath presided at the tea table.

Among those registered at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, last week, were Col. Walter K. Wright, U.S.A., Col. Robert L. Hirst, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. Daniel B. Devore, U.S.A., Ensign Fred K. Elder, U.S.N., Ensign Anson A. Merrick, U.S.N., Ensign Ralph G. Pennoyer, U.S.N., Lieut. Herbert H. Michael, U.S.N., Capt. Robert I. Rees, U.S.A., Lieut. G. V. Heidt, U.S.A., Ensign Ernest G. Small, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. Donald C. Bingham, U.S.N.

In the audience at the performance of "Madame Butterfly" by the Boston Grand Opera Company and the Pavlova Ballet Russe, given at the Belasco Theater in Washington on Dec. 17, were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, the Misses Clover, Capt. and Mrs. Henry Wiley, Miss Elizabeth Wiley, Capt. and Mrs. James Oliver, Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Surg. and Mrs. Edgar Woods, Mrs. Lindley Garrison, Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., Major and Mrs. James A. Shipton, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Sturges, Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Sheridan, Col. George K. McHugh, U.S.A., Major and Mrs. William J. Glasgow, Major and Mrs. Joseph C. Castner, Miss Hazel Breckinridge and Miss Margaret Breckinridge.

Several hundred guests, including representatives of Army and Navy, official and residential society, attended the first ball of the season given in the sail loft of the Washington Navy Yard on Dec. 17. The room was elaborately decorated with flags, bunting, palms and electric lights, and the Marine Band and the band of the U.S.S. Mayflower played alternately for the dancing. Mrs. James H. Glennon, wife of the commandant, received the guests, assisted by Mrs. William S. Benson, wife of Rear Admiral Benson, U.S.N.; Mrs. James D. Gatewood, wife of Medical Director Gatewood, U.S.N.; Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon, wife of Pay Inspector Bonaffon, U.S.N.; Mrs. Arthur L. Willard, wife of Commander Willard, and Mrs. William D. Leahy, wife of Lieutenant Commander Leahy, U.S.N. Among the dinner hosts of the evening who took their guests later to the ball were Pay Insp. and Mrs. E. W. Bonaffon, Surg. and Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn, Lieut. James B. Glennon, Lieut. Owen Bartlett and Miss Marjorie Bartlett, Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Willard, Comdr. and Mrs. William D. Leahy, Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe Davis and Lieut. and Mrs. Gerald A. Johnson.

Another interesting debutante from the Navy set in Washington is Miss Margheretta Tillman, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Edward H. Tillman, who was presented at a large reception at the Q street residence of her parents on Dec. 16 from four until seven. Mrs. Tillman was a lovely gown of cream satin trimmed with rose point lace and touches of gold, it having been her wedding gown. The debutante wore white chiffon over white satin trimmed with roses and worn over a hoop. She carried an old-fashioned bouquet, which completed the quaintness of the costume. The receiving party stood in front of a screen of smilax holding many of the bouquets sent the debutante, and the tea table was decorated with a basket of pink roses and ferns and with pink-shaded candles. Mrs. John N. Speel, wife of Pay Director Speel, U.S.N., and Mrs. Harry C. Ausley presided at the tea table. Others assisting were Mrs. James H. Tomb, Mrs. Herbert G. Sparrow, the Misses Chase, debutante daughters of Capt. Volney O. Chase; Miss Gladys Christy, debutante daughter of Comdr. Harley H. Christy, of Annapolis; Miss Ellie Lejeune, daughter of Lieut. Col. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C.; Miss Anita Kite, daughter of Surg.-Isaac Kite, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Parker, daughter of Captain Parker, U.S.N.

A daughter, Betty, was born to the wife of Dr. Henry F. Phillips, U.S.A., at Camp Keithley, P.I., on Oct. 15.

A son, Harold E., jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Marr, 5th Field Art., at Fort Sill, Okla., on Dec. 7.

A daughter, Clara McGuire Birdsall, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Birdsall, C.A.C., at Fort Mills, P.I., on Oct. 13.

Mrs. Edgar Z. Steever, jr., wife of Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, 11th U.S. Inf., is staying at the Hotel Westminster, Washington, D.C.

A son, William Willis Boddie, 2d, was born Dec. 17, 1915, to Lieut. William Willis Boddie, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Boddie, of Louisville, N.C.

Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ross sailed from New York Dec. 18 on the Ward liner Saratoga for Havana and the Isle of Pines.

Lieut. Col. Frank L. Dadds, Judge Advocate, U.S.A., who has been on duty in Washington, is now under recent orders on duty at Governors Island, N.Y., as judge advocate of the Eastern Department.

A son, William Kneeder Cummins, was born to Mrs. Richard E. Cummins, wife of Lieut. Richard E. Cummins, 9th U.S. Cav., at the Department Hospital, Manila, P.I., on Oct. 26. He is a grandson of Major William L. Kneeder, U.S.A., retired.

Dr. Charles MacDonald, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., of Salem, N.J., has received an appreciative letter from St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., for the benefit of which he delivered a lecture Nov. 30 last at St. Peter's Hall on the European war. The hospital made \$700 on the lecture.

The Seattle Post Intelligencer recently published a portrait of Mrs. Jones, wife of Major William Kinley Jones, 14th Inf., now at Fort Lawton. Since the arrival of Major and Mrs. Jones and daughters they have been extensively entertained at the post and in the city. Miss Dorothy Jones is a student at the University of Washington, which is located in Seattle.

Col. Henry C. Davis, U.S.A., coast defense commander of Narragansett Bay, Mrs. Davis and their niece, Miss Sara Davis, of Columbia, S.C., were guests of honor at a dinner given on Dec. 15 by Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke at their quarters at Fort Adams, R.I. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Hugh J. B. McElgin, Lieut. and Mrs. Lee R. Watrous, jr., and Lieut. Thomas O. Humphreys.

Mrs. Walter B. Decker, wife of Lieut. Walter B. Decker, U.S.N., is entertaining a house party over the holidays at her home, 2323 South Twenty-first street (Girard Estate), Philadelphia. Her guests are Mr. and Mrs. J. Decker, jr., father and mother of Lieutenant Decker, of Montclair, N.J.; his brother, Dr. Harry R. Decker, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Barbara Rosasco, of Pensacola, Fla., and Mr. Erickson, of Annapolis.

P.A. Surg. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., was a guest at the wedding of President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt at Washington, D.C., Dec. 18, 1915. Forty-five guests were present, the marriage taking place at the home of Mrs. Galt. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Church, of which the bride is a member. He was assisted by the Rev. James H. Taylor, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, the place of worship of the President and his family in Washington. After a wedding supper the President and his bride left at 11:20 o'clock for Hot Springs, Va., in the private car Superb.

"Profound sympathy," says the Japan Advertiser of Tokio, "is expressed by her many friends with Mrs. Albert G. Winterhalter, wife of Admiral Winterhalter, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the U.S. Asiatic Squadron, who is staying in Yokohama, to learn that she received on Nov. 25 a cablegram announcing the sudden death of her brother, who is in America. In company with her husband Mrs. Winterhalter was to go to the U.S. Embassy in Tokio early Nov. 25 in order to assist at the Thanksgiving Day reception. Mrs. Winterhalter cancelled all her social engagements and withdrew from being present at the coronation festivities at Tokio and Yokohama."

Friends of Major William Weigel, 23d U.S. Inf., in the N.G.N.Y., where he was formerly on duty as an inspector-instructor, will be pleased to learn that he is very happily situated at present down in Texas. He is enjoying the rainy season in a neat little shack of wood, with southern exposure, in a camp on high ground at Fort Crockett. The roof of the shack leaks and lets in a few raindrops, but the Major does not mind this in the least, nor the cold that comes in some of the cracks. He has plenty of comforts to keep warm, and some rubber blankets when the raindrops get to multiplying too much. Paper roofing is very scarce in camp, and a carload of it would be a very welcome addition. The enlisted men are housed in framed tents. The 23d will in February next have enjoyed itself for three years in Texas, but would not object to exchanging station with some other regiment that desires a Southern location for a while.

Major and Mrs. Wilson, U.S.A., entertained at dinner at their quarters at Fort George Wright, Wash., Dec. 10, in honor of their guest, Mrs. Maud Stanton Western, who is spending several weeks at the post. A basket of red roses ornamented the table and covers were placed for Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Harris, Capt. and Mrs. Matthew Saville, Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur McDaniel, Lieutenant Price, Lieutenant Bradley and Lieutenant Dabney. Mrs. Wilson presided at a tea at Davenport's Dec. 17 in compliment to her mother. Mrs. Ralph Newton entertained at tea at her quarters Dec. 16 in honor of Mrs. Western. Another affair was a luncheon at which Mrs. W. A. McDaniel and Mrs. J. B. Schumann were hostesses at Davenport's Dec. 15, entertaining the women of the post. Covers were laid for Mrs. Western, Mrs. J. S. Wilson, Mrs. A. J. Harris, Mrs. Matthew Saville, Mrs. S. G. Brosius, Mrs. B. H. Pope, Mrs. F. A. Harris, Mrs. Ralph Newton, Mrs. Allen Smith and Mrs. Carl von dem Busche.

The New York Yacht Club at its annual meeting on Dec. 16, 1915, elected the following officers for the year 1916: Commodore, George F. Baker, jr., steam yacht Viking; vice commodore, J. P. Morgan, steam yacht Corsair; rear commodore, Harold S. Vanderbilt, schooner yacht Vagrant; secretary, George A. Corbuck; treasurer, Yarrant Putnam. Membership committee—W. Butler Duncan, chairman; Henry A. Bishop, Harold S. Vanderbilt, Comdr. F. L. Sawyer, U.S.N., Leonard Richards and Charles Lane Poor. Race committee—H. de B. Parsons, Joseph M. Macdonough and Frederic O. Spedden. Measurer—Harold W. Webb. House committee—Samuel A. Brown, Charles M. Billings and Henry T. Maury. Library committee—Charles W. Lee, Henry B. Kane and James D. Sparkman. Model committee—John Neilson, Frederic M. Hoyt and W. Harry McGill. Committee on club stations—J. P. Morgan, Morton F. Plant, Arthur Curtiss James, Robert W. Emmons, 2d, J. Harvey Ladew and Walter Luttgen.

Lieut. Guy W. S. Castle, U.S.N., has joined Mrs. Castle at her apartment at the Decatur in Washington for a leave of ten days.

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Doyen and their young daughter are spending the holidays with Mrs. Doyen's sister, Mrs. Valiant, at Annapolis, Md.

Friends of Col. and Mrs. Adelbert Cronkrite will be glad to know that their daughter, Mrs. E. G. Young, is recovering from a serious illness.

Mrs. John Henry Read, jr., of Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, of Norfolk, Va., for the holidays.

Mrs. Margaret McCreight Kimmel, mother of Capt. Edward Kimmel, C.A.C., U.S.A., died at Shelton, Wash., on Dec. 9, 1915. She was sixty-nine years old and death came as the result of heart failure.

The following officers sailed from Nagasaki for San Francisco on the transport Thomas Dec. 21: Capt. M. C. Kerth, 15th Inf., 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Marks, C.E., 1st Lieut. Edward L. Dyer, C.A.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond G. Payne have as their guests for over the Christmas holidays at their quarters at Governors Island, N.Y., Mrs. Payne's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Worden Graham, of Washington, D.C.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

One of the responsible officers in the British government has lately furnished an interesting list of some of the military failures charged against the Allies, and he has labeled each "too late." From "too late" at Antwerp to "too late" in Serbia has been a long and costly road which the Allies have traveled. The withdrawal within the week of the British forces from positions won on the Gallipoli Peninsula, at frightful cost, has been a bitter but wise admission of failure against the Turks. This adventure had been so costly in blood and prestige that the final step was delayed until Lord Kitchener had, by personal observation, confirmed the reports of the generals on the ground. The effect of Turkish triumphs in Mesopotamia and Gallipoli upon the Mohammedan world had to be reckoned with, but no good purpose could have been served by any further delay.

Not much news comes from General Townshend's besieged army in Kut-el-Amara, but it is known that the Turks are bombarding the defenses with heavy artillery, and the published casualty list for five days fighting shows losses of over 1,100 men. It will be very difficult to get reinforcements to that far-off battle ground on the Tigris river in time to avert disaster.

There is reason to believe that the German threat of an attack on Egypt is being taken very seriously, and that large reinforcements are being moved into the region of the Suez Canal. While less has been said about India, we believe the British government will feel that prudence demands the presence there of at least several new divisions of European troops.

In view of all this it is not surprising that Parliament has voted another million men in response to the plea of the Prime Minister, who said that although the British fighting forces in the various theaters now amount to 1,250,000 men, the war's demands make necessary the calling out of the empire's "recruitable maximum." The bill raises the strength of the British army from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men. Various changes in assignments of officers to important posts are announced. Gen. Sir Archibald Murray has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Monro in command at the Dardanelles. General Monro takes command of the first army in France. Sir Douglas Haig is in supreme command of the British forces in Belgium and France. Lieut. Gen. Sir William Robertson becomes chief of the Imperial Staff. There is an evident effort to waive all political and social considerations, and achieve efficiency in high places even though "rankers" get high commands.

The Balkans continue to present the most critical military and political situation. The Franco-British retreat to Saloniki has been accomplished, and as the enemy meanwhile halted at the Greek frontier time has been gained for the preparation of defensive positions. As to the political aspect of the situation, it seems likely that Greece can be forced to submit to the necessities of the Allies on Greek territory, and regarding Roumania the best that can be hoped for is that that country will refrain from joining the Central Powers.

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

Brisk gunfire has continued over a large part of the western front and it is evident that both sides have kept on the *qui vive* to repel expected attacks. The rumored concentration of Germans in positions suitable for launching an offensive movement against the Allies in Flanders have not been confirmed by any developments as yet. Recently we have heard of large reserves further south where a movement through Alsace might be contemplated.

Belgian reports tell of good work by their heavy guns which silenced mine throwers near Steenstraete and ended their attacks upon French trenches in that neighborhood. In the sector of the Dunes there was some bomb fighting—off Nieuport a French torpedo-boat fired at several German seaplanes and brought one of them down, capturing the two officers aboard. Allied monitors attempted a bombardment of Westende, but were driven off by the German coastal batteries. Enemy positions at Eessen and batteries near Lyghem have been heavily shelled by the Belgian guns.

In the Ypres sector the combined French and British artillery have replied effectively to an enemy bombardment north of the town. British troops repulsed a night bombing attack upon their lines about the quarries north of Loos. East of Hulluch the Germans captured a British sap and repulsed several counter-attacks the same night. Close fighting with torpedoes occurred between French and Germans east of Roucourt in Artois, and there was a bombardment of German trenches at Blaireville, to the south of Arras. Skirmishes have occurred between patrols south of the fort of Givenchy and between the Oise and the Somme. A French patrol captured an enemy patrol in the bend of the Oise. A long, stubborn struggle between British and Germans has been in progress about some mine craters in front of Armentières—close fighting with bombs left the British in possession.

Near Quennevières a German ammunition depot was blown up by fire from the French trench guns, and there has been an intense bombardment of the German trenches near Frise. An enemy battery near Sainte Leocade, south of Moulin-sous-Toutvent, was silenced by artillery fire.

Southeast of Vailla, in the Aisne valley, a sudden rush by French infantry carried a group of houses where some fifteen prisoners were taken without any loss to the party carrying out the enterprise. On the left bank of the

Aisne at Ville-au-Bois heavy artillery destroyed several walls which concealed German bomb throwers and sharpshooters.

The Champagne sector has seen no important effort on either side. North and east of Massiges German batteries were silenced by French artillery fire. East of the Butte-de-Mesnil a bombardment of the French trenches was checked by the supporting French batteries. The Germans are holding the positions which they won back a fortnight ago south of St. Souplet and between Souain and Tahure.

In the Argonne mine fighting proceeds and in the region of Vauquois the explosion of two French mines damaged the German trenches. German trenches at the Bois des Chevalliers, on the Heights of the Meuse, were severely damaged by a well regulated fire from a number of French batteries, and there was an effective bombardment of enemy trenches at La Fille Morte. In the Vosges Hartmannswillerkopf has again been a battlefield, and once more the French hold the crest as well as an important part of the German entrenchments on the eastern slope. Twelve hundred prisoners, including twenty-one officers belonging to six different regiments, were captured. Strong enemy counter-attacks won back only a small part of the lost position. The French also captured part of a trench on Hilsenfirst, but were repulsed in front of Metzeral.

The extent and importance of the aerial service on the western front is indicated by the report of an effort by German airmen to stop the allied reconnaissance back of their lines. This led to no less than forty-four combats in the air in one day and cost each side several machines and a number of men. German reports tell of another victory in the air by Lieutenant Immelmann who caused an English monoplane to fall over Valenciennes after an aerial battle. This is the seventh victim of this German airman. A squadron of German aeroplanes flew over the region south of Ypres and several French civilians were killed and wounded near Poperinghe.

Two French bombing aeroplanes dropped about twenty heavy shells upon the town of Metz-Sabons at night, and this raid was followed by another attack in which several French aeroplanes dropped about sixty bombs on the same place—most of the shells used were 90 millimeter caliber and a few were of 155 millimeter caliber. The museum and other buildings were much damaged.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

There have been no battles anywhere on this entire front and consequently no change in the positions as outlined for some weeks past. Russian reports indicate a concentration of enemy forces about the Dvinsk sector, but we should be greatly surprised to see any immediate renewal of von Hindenburg's attempts to capture this important point. The whole northern region is now fully in the grip of the Russian winter, and the movement of munitions and supplies is a difficult problem.

Toward the south the Pripet Marsh, River Styr, and Tarnopol sectors continue to report a series of small engagements, but these are evidently no more than outpost and patrol affairs, although the detachments are usually strong enough to quickly develop an aggressive maneuver when a favorable opportunity is found.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

Among the mountains the Austrians have occasionally launched small attacks against some of the more exposed Italian outposts. In the Ledro valley, supported by intense artillery fire, the infantry attacked the Italian lines on Monte Coca north of Lake Ledro, but was repulsed; another attack failed on the plateau between Torra and Astico valleys in the Millegro district. Artillery actions continue about the Col di Lana. Italian infantry has succeeded in occupying the Noore Peak at the confluence of the Tatra-Astico valleys. This position promises to dominate the upper courses of the Astico.

On the Isonzo front the Italians won a notable little victory by a surprise attack on an enemy trench on the northern slopes of Monte San Michele. The trench, which made a salient into the Italian lines, was surrounded and 115 prisoners, including two officers, taken. The Italian infantry repulsed several attacks upon their positions northwest of Gorizia, at Osavia and opposite Peuma.

Austrian reports on the Italian effort to take Gorizia in November say that widespread ruin resulted in the city from the bombardment, but that all of the military positions remain perfectly secure. They estimate the attacking forces at seven divisions and claim the casualties amounted to 75,000 killed and wounded.

THE BALKAN THEATER OF WAR.

A large German army is reported to be concentrated at Givigli just within the Serbian border and about fifty miles by rail from Saloniki, where the Franco-British armies have had time to prepare a strong defensive position. Later reports tell of the removal of various British garrisons from the larger islands of the Aegean Sea, and with the withdrawal of the British troops from two of their principal positions on Gallipoli it is apparent that large reinforcements are available.

Roman advices declare that a considerable number of Italian troops have been landed on Albanian shores, whence they are to march into the interior to help the Serbs and Montenegrins and perhaps to attack Monastir, now held by the Bulgarians. If this movement could be accomplished promptly and in sufficient force it would greatly relieve the allied situation at Saloniki by threatening the right rear of any German troops attacking from the region of Givigli.

We do not believe it will be possible to move a sufficiently numerous army across the Adriatic and then through the Albanian wilds, over the two available roads, to take Monastir and thence advance against the Teutons at Givigli in time to produce any effect upon the situation as it now exists at Saloniki. This maneuver would have been of the greatest possible value several weeks ago, but if undertaken a month or two from now it will merely add another chapter to the long list of allied plans which were "too late."

Russia has really struck a blow against the east coast of Bulgaria, where the port of Varna has been heavily bombed by a Russian fleet, reported to be conveying a number of transports. The landing of a Russian army on the east coast of Bulgaria would indicate the abandonment of the hope that Roumania would open a route for the Russians to the heart of Bulgaria with direct land communications at their back. Varna is not an ideal base of operations for a large army which might meet heavy fighting fifty or 100 miles in the interior, and the predicament of such an expedition would become acute if Roumania should become an ally of the Central Powers. The landing of this expedition even so late as a month ago would have done much to save the Serbs by diverting a great deal of the Bulgar and some of the German forces. With the Serbian campaign closed the Bulgars can spare a large number of men to oppose this invasion from the north, and we may anticipate stiff

fighting before it has marched many miles toward the west or south from Varna.

The Austro-Hungarian armies have continued the pursuit of the retreating Serbs and Montenegrins in the mountains of Montenegro, where the route has led through Bjelopolje on the Lim river, about twenty miles west of the Serbian frontier. They won a battle near Glibaci and drove the retreating enemy into the Gara Defile. West of Ipek other forces were retreating toward Plava and Gusinje and about 900 surrendered to the pursuing column. Nearly 14,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the Austro-Hungarian troops during the five days of running battles in the region about Bjelopolje and 1,950 were taken when this town surrendered. In a sturdy rear guard defense of a position, northeast of the Tara river, the Serbs lost three mountain guns and two field guns, and it seems unlikely that they can have much artillery left after the long retreat through the snow of the mountains. The Austro-Hungarians are marching toward the center of Montenegro in three columns which crossed the frontier at the north, center and south.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES ABROAD.

From our Paris Correspondent.

THE NEW CONDITIONS OF ATTACK.

Considering the tremendous concentration of fire to which are exposed troops leaping out of their trenches and rushing toward the enemy over an open ground, many French experts had proclaimed that in modern warfare "le fin de l'art est de se faire attaquer" (General Cherfils) (true skill consists in provoking the attack of the enemy). And this opinion was apparently confirmed by the lessons of experience. Fearful losses have accompanied the German unsuccessful attacks in Flanders and in the Argonne, and it is no secret that the French advance north of Arras in May-June last was paid a rather heavy price, although it had been well prepared. A temporizing policy was, besides, judged to be to the advantage of France and her allies. "Le temps travaille pour nous," it was held in all quarters. Sooner or later, it was held, the Germans will be compelled to attack and will break themselves against the firm wall of the Franco-British defense, suffering losses that will finally exhaust them.

But this war is a "guerre de surprises," and events did not take quite the course expected. Availing themselves of the prolonged lull on the Western front, the Germans devoted their main attention to Russia, and, of course, paraded before the world as the "victors of the war," this bold attitude gaining them considerable diplomatic advantages, especially in the Balkans. They believed that their position in France, incredibly strong, indeed, were unassailable, and they made ignorant neutrals believe the same. As a matter of fact our responsible generals, who have not for habit to waste any time in boasting, had long since said: "Nous passerons on et quand nous voudrons" (we shall break through the German line where and when we choose). They have been restrained from doing so by the fear of the cost. France (38,000,000) is not overpopulated like the Fatherland (68,000,000) and cannot afford the same sacrifices in men.

What the cool-blooded Joffre has, from the first, had in mind is "decisive victory bought as economically as possible." This explains his apparent inertia and his delay in ordering the general attack. Before launching forward his infantry, seasoned by over a year of trench fighting, the French commander waited two sorts of advantage he considered vital, aerial supremacy which permits scouting and superiority for range and volume of artillery fire. These two assets at first belonged to Germany. They do so no longer. The bombardment of German cities (Karlsruhe, Trèves, Stuttgart) by French flotillas, comprising up to sixty-three units, and the destruction of an important German military station at Vouziers by sixty French aeroplanes, have been followed by no retaliatory measures.

COMMAND OF THE AIR.

The republic may claim to command the air, and she is doing her best to add to her margin of superiority. Her production may safely be estimated to be at least twice greater than that of Germany, which is also making mighty efforts, but has wasted much on huge Zeppelins of doubtful worth. New French aeroplanes have been fitted with double motors, their speed increased by forty per cent, and their carrying power by 300. "Avions de bataille," mounting quickfiring and machine guns, with a crew of five, have been added, after conclusive tests, and craft have been designed that will have the carrying capacity of dirigibles of ten times their cost. More is being done in that line than has been allowed to leak out, but enough is known to show that something of a revolution in land warfare is near at hand. The Paris "Ligue Aérienne" is asking for 5,000 more aeroplanes, by public subscription.

As to artillery, to their uncontested superiority for field ordnance the French have added the advantage for heavy guns, as have shown the battle of Champagne and the fights north of Arras. No less than 800,000 men are estimated to have taken a part in the battle of Champagne on a front of twenty-five kilometers. The German losses are now held to have been 140,000, of which 25,000 were prisoners. Yet, strategically, it was an indecisive fight. The object of the generalissimo was not completely achieved; which shows the value of German field defenses.

RANK OF NAVY OF FRANCE.

France has been deprived by the activity of U.S. dockyards of the third rank which she occupied for total warship displacement in July, 1914; a matter which causes no great concern in Paris, French experts being satisfied that the naval needs of America are greater than ours, and that no possible causes of conflict exist between the two republics. Total displacement, however, is no longer a true criterion as to real strength, especially when are considered the conditions of an eventual contest between the United States and a European Power, separated by 3,000 miles of sea, a fact which depreciates the value of craft lacking in radius of action and nautical qualities. And, on the other hand, it is certain that calibers count for more than was estimated if the lessons of the war up to date are rightly interpreted. For this reason, the United States, it is safe to say, will in three years hence rank immediately after Great Britain, their eleven superdreadnoughts of the Texas-Pennsylvania series (14-inch guns) being much superior to anything the Fatherland will array, though the German battle cruisers could, no doubt, do plenty of mischief. France, which has felt in this war the want of both battle cruisers and fast scouts, and can only boast of possessing the most powerful fighting type in the Tourvilles (16 guns of 13.4-inch) and the largest submarines in service in the 1,000-ton

Zedés. The British Queen Elizabeth, though much admired, is held to be rather inferior to both the Tourville and Pennsylvania.

THE PROBLEM OF ANTI-SUBMARINE DEFENSE.

The future of the large armored ship depends on the success with which the problem of anti-submarine defense can be solved. What has been achieved within the last year makes it clear that underwater craft have not revolutionized warfare to the extent that has been expected. The best brains in la Rue Royale (Paris) and in Whitehall (London) are just now going deeper into the study of (1) how to prevent hostile submarines getting within torpedo range of big ships; (2) how to enable battleships detecting and destroying submarines that manage to get within their radius of action; (3) how to minimize the effects of torpedo explosion; (4) how to reduce the loss of personnel in the case of the big ship foundering. Attack is, of course, considered the most effective means of defense, passive devices of protection, however improved, being only assured of temporary efficacy. Aeroplanes bombard German submarines in Zeebrugge (Belgium) harbor, also bombarded from the sea by English and French monitors; seaplanes, like sea birds with the elusive fish, are detailed to ceaselessly watch over likely fields of action of submarines, ready to attack or to signal to special craft (destroyers, torpillers, steam trawlers and especially handy and practically invulnerable motor boats fitted with quick firers); old destroyers and torpedo-boats, too slow or too small for fleet work, are entrusted with independent submarine chasing. The organization of the surveillance is so perfect that the most important strategic routes in the vicinity of the allied coasts are continuously under watch.

Admitting a German submarine safely escapes from the many sea dangers and gets in close proximity to an allied military port, greater perils await her; rows and rows of mines disposed "en chapelets," special contrivances to give warning of its presence, old battleships or dummy dreadnoughts placed as baits in the midst of mine fields, and several other deadly devices on which the utmost secrecy is kept.

Seaplane flotillas carried by special motherships, ample screens of fast scouts and destroyers protect fleets at sea, giving both range of vision and destroying power, and warding off the submarine danger. But, on paper, each fighting ship is to have individually means to detect and destroy. Kites, like those tried in the armored cruiser Quinet, carrying an observer at good height, as well as lookout station on the top of masts, are to signal the presence of periscopes or submerged submarines to quick-firing batteries placed in fighting tops and on superstructures, which will entail some changes in naval architecture. To frustrate attack of a submarine, detected too late, handiness and speed are needed to change course and ram or to get out of torpedo range. Here success depends not so much on a high nominal speed as on the faculty of quickly increasing the rate of going. Hence the importance of motors in good working condition and of efficient engineering staffs. The cruiser Waldeck-Rousseau, attacked by three Austrian submarines off Cattaro, owed her safe escape to assets of that class.

Constructional skill has, of course, produced several protective devices. The use of armor is preconised either in hull plates of moderate thickness or of internal longitudinal bulkheads, like in the Russian Cesarewitch and in the French Dantons, Bretagnes and Gascognes. Armored caissons have been experimented upon at Lorient and substantial improvements introduced, though no conclusive results have been arrived at. Elaborate watertight subdivisioning, not without serious drawbacks, is the cheapest device. Ex-Chief Constructor Bertin has recommended the fitting of double torpedo nets. But with increasing size and power of mines and torpedoes, passive defenses can only possess temporary and incomplete efficacy. Lastly, rafts on deck will permit to save a good part of the crews of foundering ships.

SUBMARINE PROPULSION.

The French submarine fleet in service or under trial comprises about twenty craft fitted with steam engines (Pluviose type) and above thirty with internal combustion motors (Aigrette-Faraday-Cornélie-Amphitrite-Bellone series). The extensive war experience gained is wholly in favor of Diesel motors which require less space and weight for a given power and three times less fuel consumption, and enable submarines to dive rapidly and to pass in a few minutes from the submerged position to full speed surface navigation, when minutes make the difference between success and failure. From a military standpoint, steam is to be condemned in underwater craft. The troubles at first experienced in Diesels have been overcome and, it appears, the 1,000-ton boats of the 1914-15 program (Laplace series) that were to receive oil boilers and turbines like in the Dupuy de Lôme will, instead, be fitted with internal combustion engines which it is also a question of adopting for larger ships.

J. B. GAUTREAU.

William G. Haan, president, has issued a circular to the stockholders of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company saying: "Additional funds are necessary to meet the needs of the business of the company. In order to encourage the immediate sale of 1,500 shares of the unissued stock, Capt. Henry H. Scott, at his own suggestion, has placed at the disposal of the company 1,500 shares of the stock he owns in the company, on condition that one share of such stock be given as a bonus for each share of stock purchased from the company by a present stockholder on or before Saturday, Jan. 15, 1916. Accordingly there is presented to the present stockholders the opportunity of obtaining two shares for the price of one, and at the same time assisting the company financially. No single stockholder may purchase more than ten shares of stock. Stock so purchased must be paid for in full when acceptance of this offer is made, and acceptances must reach the company at its New York city office, No. 16 East Forty-second street, New York city, not later than Saturday, Jan. 15, 1916. In the event that more than 1,500 shares should be subscribed for on or before Jan. 15, 1916, each subscriber will be allotted such proportion of 1,500 shares, with bonus of one share for each share allotted, as the amount of his subscription bears to the total amount subscribed for, and a refund will be made forthwith of the balance of his subscription."

"It may interest you to know," writes a correspondent, "that since the beginning of the war I have been sending my copy of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to a friend in England, who in turn cuts extracts from it, which she sends to her brothers, who are officers in the British navy. They all say they look forward to the arrival

of the JOURNAL, as it contains news they never see elsewhere."

ACQUITTAL OF COLONEL HIRST.

Col. Robert L. Hirst, 3d Inf., commanding at Madison Barracks, who was tried by a G.C.M., was acquitted. The charge against him was "conduct prejudicial to military discipline." Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, however, in reviewing the case, disapproved the finding of the court, holding that it was an entire miscarriage of justice. The court which tried Colonel Hirst was composed of the following officers: Col. Wilber E. Wilder, 5th Cav., Samuel E. Allen, C.A.C., Henry P. Birmingham, M.C., Henry C. Davis, C.A.C., Thomas Ridgway, C.A.C., Charles R. Noyes, Inf., and George W. Gatchell, C.A.C., Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, C.A.C., Lieut. Col. Delamere Skerrett, C.A.C., and Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., judge advocate. Colonel Hirst in his plea before the court said, in part:

"The defendant is not charged with not putting a prisoner in a certain guard house or in a certain place—he is charged with the commission of certain acts without due cause or necessity. I pray the court to make an analysis of the cause at issue. The gist of the offense is contained in the words 'without due cause or necessity.' Upon what officer, by regulation devolves the responsibility of placing a prisoner in irons? Read the regulation, it has been read into the record. It states but one individual—there is no alternate or substitute—and he is the commanding officer. The defendant in this case was the commanding officer and he did not shirk the responsibility placed upon him by regulation and he did not transfer his responsibility to another. The accused in this case was the commanding officer of Michael Greene, then a private of Co. G, 3d Inf., and he, the commanding officer, was the proper custodian of Greene while awaiting trial and result of trial at Plattsburg Barracks. To have transferred the responsibility to the first lieutenant in command at Plattsburg Barracks, under the circumstances set forth in evidence, would have stamped the commander not only as a shirk but as a moral coward. I will state that the thought of doing such an act never entered my head, was never considered. The obligation placed upon the commanding officer to make report of his action was completely carried out."

"I pray each one of you to place yourself in my position and to seriously consider what you might have done and then to grant me full credit for having done what I, the commanding officer, thought ought to be done. You must understand that I considered the matter fully and carefully and then acted. That fact is made particularly clear in evidence. In this case there was no neglect; my best judgment was used and I ask you to approve my judgment by confirming it. An intent to do an illegal act constitutes an offense—an intent to do a lawful act is to be commended."

"Having in mind pride in your regiment and pleasure in the contemplation of the results of your labor, the defendant asks whether any one of you would turn an important prisoner, charged with striking the commanding officer of his regiment, from the care and custody of the officers and men of that regiment to the care of another command? Is there any precedent for so doing and should there be any such precedent? Please reflect upon the characteristics of the commander of troops who would do such an act."

The following is the order issued by General Wood.

G.C.M.O. 1099, DEC. 17, 1915, EASTERN DEPT.

Before a general court-martial which convened at Madison Barracks, N.Y., pursuant to Par. 5, S.O. 213, Nov. 20, 1915. Headquarters Eastern Department, of which Col. Wilber E. Wilder 5th Cav., was president and Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., was judge advocate, was arranged and tried:

Col. Robert L. Hirst, 3d Inf.

Charge.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification 1.—In that Col. Robert L. Hirst, 3d Inf., being on duty in command of his regiment, did, without necessity or due cause, order and require that Pvt. Michael Greene, Co. G, 3d Inf., a prisoner under his command, be kept handcuffed to an enlisted sentinel continuously, except for brief periods of time, from Aug. 21, 1915, to about Aug. 28, 1915, and from about Sept. 5, 1915, to about Sept. 22, 1915.

This while en route by marching from Madison Barracks, N.Y., to camp at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and in camp at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

Specification 2.—In that Colonel Robert L. Hirst, 3d Inf., being on duty in command of his regiment, did, without necessity or due cause, authorize that Pvt. Michael Greene, Co. G, 3d Inf., a prisoner, be chained to a pole and kept so chained.

This at or near Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., on or about Aug. 28, 1915, and from about Aug. 28, 1915, to about Sept. 5, 1915.

PLEAS.

To Specification 1.—"Guilty, excepting the words 'without necessity or due cause' of the excepted words Not Guilty, and attaching no criminality thereto."

To Specification 2.—"Guilty, excepting the words 'without necessity or due cause' of the excepted words Not Guilty, and attaching no criminality thereto."

To the Charge.—"Not Guilty."

FINDINGS.

Of the Specifications and Charge.—"Not Guilty."

"And the court does therefore acquit him, Col. Robert L. Hirst, 3d Inf."

It appears that Colonel Hirst caused Private Greene, of his regiment, a prisoner awaiting trial, to be kept handcuffed to an enlisted sentinel almost continually, from about Aug. 25; that Colonel Hirst authorized that he be kept secured by a chain to a telegraph pole, from about Aug. 28 to about Sept. 5, which was done; that on and after the latter date he again caused him to be kept handcuffed to a sentinel, all this in camp at the post of Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and notwithstanding the fact that there was at that post during the time specified, a suitable and secure guard house, with ample guard available; where the prisoner could have been confined.

In the opinion of the reviewing authority, Colonel Hirst's action in this case, as above set forth, clearly constitutes a violation of the 62d Article of War and was an unnecessarily harsh and highly improper exercise of power, an exercise strongly prejudicial to the best interests of the Service.

In the opinion of the reviewing authority, the findings of the court in this case have resulted in an entire miscarriage of justice and have placed the seal of approval upon an exercise of power, which, in the opinion of the reviewing authority, was entirely unnecessary and regrettable from every standpoint.

The acquittal is disapproved.

By command of Major General Wood:

EDWIN F. GLENN,
Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

THE ARMY.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

S.O. DEC. 23, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Board Medical Corps consisting of Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder, Major Douglas F. Duval and 1st Lieut. George F. Lull is appointed to meet Jan. 10, 1916, at Ancon, Canal Zone, to conduct preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in Medical Corps.

Par. 19, S.O. 293, Dec. 17, 1915, War D., is amended as follows: Capt. George T. Perkins, C.A.C., transferred from 158th to 104th Company, April 20, 1916. Proceed on trans-

port to leave San Francisco about May 5, 1916, for Honolulu and upon arrival will join company to which transferred.

Capt. James D. Watson, C.A.C., is placed on list of officers detached from their proper commands, Feb. 20, 1916, and the name of Capt. Robert W. Collins, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, Feb. 19, 1916. Captain Collins is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor of Coast Artillery, Militia of Oregon, to take effect Feb. 20, 1916.

1st Lieut. Willis Shippam, C.A.C., relieved assignment 126th C.A.C., placed on unassigned list and is detailed inspector-instructor of Coast Artillery, Militia of Oregon, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. He will proceed on Feb. 1, 1916, to Eugene, Ore., for duty.

Capt. Frederick B. Hennessy, 3d Field Art., will remain on duty in command of battery of 3d Field Artillery until time to proceed to Fort Sill, and will proceed not earlier than Feb. 12, 1916, at such time as he may become legally eligible for detached service at Fort Sill, for purpose of taking course at school until May 15, 1916. Captain Hennessy will then proceed to San Francisco and take transport to sail June 5, 1916, for Philippine Islands and join the 2d Field Artillery. So much of Par. 19, S.O. 275, Nov. 26, 1915, War D., as relates to Captain Hennessy is amended accordingly.

Leave fifteen days to Major Henry L. Kinnison, Q.M.C. Sick leave two months to Capt. Francis W. Griffin, 6th Field Art.

Major Henry L. Kinnison, Q.M.C., will proceed on expiration of leave to Presidio of Monterey for duty as assistant to Q.M. in addition to his duties as officer in charge of School for Bakers and Cooks and Bakery Company No. 3.

S.O., DEC. 24, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Capt. James J. Taylor, 7th Inf., relieved duty Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, to Fort Bayard for treatment.

Leave two months, upon relief of detail to Signal Corps, to 1st Lieut. Clyde L. Eastman, S.C.

1st Lieut. Hugh L. Walthall, 11th Inf., now at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, admitted to that hospital from sick leave, relieved treatment thereat and from further treatment at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, will return to proper station.

Leave fifteen days, upon arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. Adna R. Chace, Jr., 9th Cav.

Leave heretofore granted Col. George K. McGunnegle, Inf., extended ten days.

Leave one month, upon arrival in United States, to Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, Inf.

Leave two months, upon arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. John H. Hester, Inf.

Leave granted Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, 13th Cav., extended ten days.

Leave two months, upon arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. John C. Pegram, 9th Cav.

Leave one month and ten days, upon relief treatment Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, to 1st Lieut. Bruce L. Burch, 14th Cav.

Leave two months, to Capt. James Hanson, Q.M.C., upon relief of duty in that corps.

Sick leave three months to Capt. Gouverneur V. Packer, 1st Inf.

Capt. Harold S. Hettricks, C.E., relieved station Lock 43, Ohio River, Kentucky, to take station at Louisville in connection with present duties.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Godfrey R. Pisek, M.R.C., of his commission as officer, accepted, Dec. 22, 1915.

Leave fourteen days to Capt. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, C.A.C.

Leave one month, about Dec. 18, 1915, with permission to apply for extension of one month, to 1st Lieut. Olan C. Alshire, 12th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Dec. 11, C.D.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Dec. 16, 1915.

Appointments in the Army.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. James J. Mayes, Inf., unassigned, to be judge advocate, with the rank of major, from Dec. 10, 1915, vice Major Henry M. Morrow, promoted June 22, 1915.

Medical Reserve Corps.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS, WITH RANK FROM DEC. 9, 1915.

Colvin L. Cooper, Mo.; John A. F. Pfeiffer, D.C.; Paul D. White, Mass.; Orville F. Rogers, Jr., Mass.; Henry S. Dunning, N.Y.; Homer F. Swift, N.Y.; William P. Herrick, N.Y.; Ernest G. Tillmanns, Cal.; Louis Pelger, Cal.; James H. Means, Mass.; Otto K. Snyder, Wyo.; Charles E. Lawrence, Ga.; Roy E. Fox, Ohio; Walter S. Lay, Conn.; Robert E. Seibels, S.C.; Carl D. Gray, Me.; Robert M. Funkhouser, Mo.; Hugh McD. Beebe, Mich.; Harry H. Towler, Ark.; John M. Bradley, Mo.; Clifford W. Andrews, Wis.

Bascom F. Morris, Ariz.; Jeremiah H. Metzger, Ariz.; Edward R. Northrop, Wash.; Walter C. Johnson, Texas; Arthur M. Alden, Canal Zone; Linwood M. Kelley, Vt.; Basil A. Warren, Ariz.; Nathaniel N. Morse, Mass.; Charles P. Stahr, Pa.; Doyle L. Eastland, Texas; Edwin Burchett, Iowa; William E. Kramer, Pa.; William J. McConnell, Pa.; Bender Z. Cashman, Pa.; Richard L. Irvine, Md.; Thomas B. Boggs, Md.; Heinrich Stern, N.Y.; Frank A. King, N.Y.; Robert T. Irvine, N.Y.; John M. Swan, N.Y.; Frank W. Snow, Mass., late first lieutenant in the M.R.C. (resigned June 30, 1915); Charles A. Betts, Wash., late first lieutenant in the M.R.C. (resigned Jan. 16, 1915); Edward Bailey, Wash., late first lieutenant in the M.R.C. (resigned Sept. 8, 1912).

Promotions in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Major Charles W. Kutz, C.E., to be lieutenant from Dec. 11, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Charles S. Bromwell, who died Dec. 10, 1915.

Capt. Douglas MacArthur, C.E., to be major from Dec. 11, 1915, vice Major Charles W. Kutz, promoted.

1st Lieut. Edwin H. Marks, C.E., to be captain from Dec. 11, 1915, vice Capt. Douglas MacArthur, promoted.

G.O. 66, DEC. 8, 1915, WAR DEPT.

I.—Publishes instructions which direct that all enlisted men of the Signal Corps undergoing treatment at a general hospital or detached and serving at stations in the different departments and in the Canal Zone will be regarded as members of certain companies on duty therein.

II.—Par. IV, G.O. 22, War D., 1913, as amended by Par. II, G.O. 82, War D., 1914; by Par. V, G.O. 90, War D., 1914; by Par. III, G.O. 36, War D., 1915, and by Par. I, G.O. 37, War D., 1915, is rescinded.

III.—G.O. 44, War D., 1905, as amended by Par. II, G.O. 233, War D., 1909; Par. II, G.O. 255, War D., 1907, and so much of sections 2 and 5, Par. I, G.O. 23, War D., 1906, as relates to master electricians, engineers, sergeants major, electrician sergeants, master gunners and firemen, Artillery Corps, ordnance, post commissary and post quartermaster sergeants, relating to arms and equipment, are rescinded and new instructions substituted therefor.

IV.—Announces that appointment to the position of master electrician, Coast Artillery Corps or Coast Artillery School Detachment, will be through examinations open to the following non-commissioned staff officers of that corps or detachment: Engineers, electrician sergeants, first class, and electrician sergeants, second class, who have served as such for at least one year. The necessary instructions for the examinations are given.

V.—Par. I, G.O. 33, Headquarters of the Army, A.G.O., 1900, as amended by Par. I, G.O. 11, Headquarters of the Army, A.G.O., 1903, relating to the disposition of unserviceable rifles, carbines and revolvers, is rescinded, the matter being covered by Ordnance Pamphlet No. 1871, "Instructions regarding the disposition of unserviceable ordnance property."

BULLETIN 39, DEC. 7, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for the month of November, 1915, together with a collection of notes on military justice prepared under the direction of the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

BULLETIN 40, DEC. 14, 1915, WAR DEPT.

I.—To prevent the loss of the magazine pocket, web, when worn with the pistol belt, model of 1912, the pocket may be

attached to the belt by means of a snap fastener similar to those used on the flaps of the cartridge belt, caliber .30. The female portion of the fastener should be attached to the belt at the intersection of the diagonals between the upper and lower eyelets of the first two pairs on the left end of the belt, the socket of the female fastener to be on the side of the belt nearest the body. The male portion should be attached to the magazine pocket loop on its central vertical line in such a position that the pocket is supported by the loop and not by the fastener. To assist in attaching the male portion of the fastener to the web of the magazine pocket loop, the loop should be turned partially inside out. The fasteners and tools necessary for this purpose may be obtained from post or other supply officers if not on hand.

II.—Section 4, Par. 2, Cir. 79, War D., 1909, relating to the disposition of articles of horse equipment when placed before an inspector, is amended by changing, on page 4 in column "Disposition," the first sentence connected with the article "Saddle blanket" to read as follows:

Retain in service or turn in to Rock Island Arsenal all pieces 31 by 38 inches or larger to be utilized as linings for horse covers; smaller pieces should be retained in the organization to be used as grooming cloths or for repairs to worn saddle blankets.

III.—The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

In order to insure against delay or possible loss in the matter of payment of Treasury warrants, and checks of disbursing officers, the endorsements thereon must be written in ink or indelible pencil and must correspond in spelling with the name of the payee on the warrant or check.

IV.—The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The provisions of the "Ordinance Property Regulations" relating to the loss, damage, care and accountability of ordinance property will govern submarine mine property when applicable thereto.

2. Submarine mine property which has been submitted to a surveying officer under the provisions of Par. 678, Army Regulations, will not be destroyed without the action of an inspector, except in the case of stores which may have become so deteriorated as to endanger health or to injure other stores.

3. Submarine mine property will not be turned in to the Torpedo Depot except upon the approved recommendation of an inspector or except where specifically authorized by the War Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 51, NOV. 5, 1915, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Samuel Hof, O.D., having reported, is announced as department ordinance officer and in command of the Manila Ordinance Depot.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. John J. Kingman, G.S., will report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty in his office. (Dec. 18, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Lieut. Col. Frank L. Dodds, J.A., having reported, is announced as Judge Advocate of the Eastern Department. (Dec. 16, E.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. William E. Hunt, Q.M.C. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Q.M. Corps is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, on the date specified after his name, and will proceed by the first available transport to U.S.: Capt. Fred E. Buchan, March 4, 1916; Capt. John A. Berry, March 4, 1916, and Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Slaven, April 1, 1916. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Leave one month, with permission to visit China and Japan, to Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Slaven, Q.M.C., upon his relief from duty in the Philippine Department. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William T. Youart, Q.M.C., Manila, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Nov. 3, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Thomas C. Jones, Q.M.C., Manila, will, upon relief, proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Nov. 3, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John J. McManus, Q.M.C. (appointed Dec. 13, 1915, from sergeant, Q.M. Corps), now at Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., to Fort Williams, Me., for duty. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Joseph Schwar, Q.M.C., Fort Crook, Neb., to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Sergt. Charles H. Moore, jr., Q.M.C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will be sent to Fort Crockett, Texas, for assignment to temporary duty with the 23d Infantry. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Pay Clerk Arthur A. Padmore, Q.M.C., from further duty at Fort Scriven, Ga., to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Sergt. John J. O'Donohue, Q.M.C., now at Fort McDowell, Cal., to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Sergt. S. J. McIntosh, Q.M.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to Manila on transport to leave Jan. 5, 1916. (Dec. 20, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Major William L. Little and Capt. Thomas C. Austin, M.C., are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., vice Capt. William M. Smart and Henry C. Pillsbury, M.C., relieved. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Major William L. Little, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., vice Capt. William M. Smart, M.C., relieved. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Upon the arrival of Capt. John W. Sherwood, M.C., at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, Capt. Robert Skelton, M.C., will be relieved from duty at that station and will proceed to Manila for duty, relieving Capt. Shelley U. Marietta, M.C., from further temporary duty at that station. (Oct. 30, P.D.)

Capt. John T. Aydelotte, M.C., from duty at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, to Alcatraz, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Capt. William P. Banta, M.C., now at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., is relieved from duty in Southern Department, and from further duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., and will report in person to C.O., Army and Navy General Hospital, for duty. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Capt. Royal Reynolds, M.C., from station at Fort Niagara, N.Y., to station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Capt. Webb E. Cooper, M.C., now on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to duty with Field Hospital No. 7. (Dec. 18, War D.)

The following medical officers, due to arrive in this department about Nov. 2, 1915, are assigned as follows: Capt. Robert M. Hardaway, M.C., to Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, Aust. J. Cann, 1st Lieut. Ernest C. McCulloch, Capt. John J. Johnson, and John H. Scudder, M.C., to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island; 1st Lieut. William D. Herbert, M.C., to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with Ambulance Company No. 4; 1st Lieut. John M. Pratt, M.C., to Camp Keithley, Mindanao. (Oct. 30, P.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Rufus H. Hagood, jr., M.C., is further extended fifteen days. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Upon the arrival of 1st Lieut. Austin J. Caning, M.C., at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, 1st Lieut. William M. Archer, jr., M.C., will be relieved from further temporary duty at that station and return to Fort William McKinley, Rizal. (Oct. 30, P.D.)

Par. 8, S.O. 292, Dec. 16, 1915, War D., detailing Major William L. Little, M.C., as a member of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for lieutenants of Coast Artillery, is revoked. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Leave two months and fifteen days, effective about Jan. 1, 1916, to Capt. Alexander Murray, M.C. (Dec. 18, E.D.)

Sick leave one month to Capt. Samuel M. De Loffre, M.C. (Dec. 20, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

The following enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, having arrived in Philippine Department, are assigned as follows: Sergt. 1st Class William D. Evans to Camp Keithley, Min-

danao; Sergt. 1st Class Rush Cameron to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, and Sergt. 1st Class Henry Holland to Cuartel de España, Manila. (Nov. 5, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George W. Versebe, H.C., Cuartel de España, Manila, will be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with Field Hospital No. 4. (Nov. 5, P.D.)

Sergt. Arthur B. Crean, H.C., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to camp, U.S. troops, Brownsville, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Sergt. William A. Kesseling, H.C., now at 502 South Second street, Keokuk, Iowa, on or before expiration of furlough will be sent to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Sergt. Louis Davidson, H.C., Fort McDowell, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with Ambulance Company No. 1. (Dec. 20, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Leave one month to Lieut. Col. James F. McIndoe, C.E. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Major Robert R. Raymond, C.E., from duty and station at Los Angeles, Cal., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail about Feb. 5 for Hawaii for duty. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Major Robert R. Raymond, C.E., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Shafter, H.T., vice Lieut. Col. Charles S. Bromwell, deceased. (Dec. 18, War D.)

The following officers of Corps of Engineers will report in person to Col. William M. Black, C.E., president of the examining board, at the Army Building, New York city, at such time as they may be required by the board for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, and Capt. Julian L. Schley. (Dec. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank S. Benson, C.E., relieved from operation of so much of Par. 18, S.O. 211, Sept. 10, 1915, War D., as assigns him to station in Washington, is assigned to the 1st Battalion of Engineers, and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty with 1st Battalion at that school. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Rudolph C. Kuldell, C.E. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Second Lieut. Edwin R. Kimble, C.E., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Rees, C.E., president of the examining board at San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (Dec. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Harrison Brand, jr., C.E., from duty at Portland, Me., about Dec. 21, 1915, to proper station, Washington Barracks, D.C. (Dec. 16, E.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. Spottwood W. Taliaferro, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to Manila on transport to leave Feb. 5, 1916, for duty in the Philippines, to relieve Ord. Sergt. Roscoe Clayton, whose tour of duty in Philippines will expire March 2, 1916. Sergeant Clayton will be sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. William J. Allen, retired, Sturgis, S.D., will report about Jan. 5, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, Inf., professor of military science and tactics, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., for instructions as his assistant. (Dec. 20, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

The following promotions and appointments in the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, are announced: To be corporals—First Class Pvt. Frank Geiger, Nov. 17, 1915; Alfred J. Rhaines, Dec. 1, 1915, and Edward E. Blythin, Dec. 2, 1915.

The following promotions and appointments in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, are announced: To be first class sergeants—Sergts. Charles Payne and Samuel Katzman, Dec. 2, 1915. To be sergeants—Corps. Clarence P. Young and Alexander B. Culp, Dec. 16, 1915. To be corporals—First Class Pvt. Curtis A. Frederick, Charles F. Gravin, Herbert Wiltfunk, Arthur Westermarck, John R. Bluhm and John A. McDonnell, Dec. 16, 1915.

Announcement is made of the following promotion in Philippine Department: To be corporal—First Class Pvt. David K. Wood, Nov. 1, 1915.

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Squadron Sergt. Major James J. Tyson, 1st Cav., Presidio of Monterey, to Cavalry camp at San Diego, Cal., for duty with the provisional squadron of the regiment, relieving Squadron Sergt. Major Jacob A. Blankenship, 1st Cav., who will be sent to Presidio of Monterey for duty. (Dec. 10, Western D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

Second Lieut. John W. Butts, 3d Cav., is attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as an aviation student and will proceed to San Diego. (Dec. 17, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

First Lieut. Henry T. Bull, 5th Cav., upon expiration of present leave, to Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty with one of the troops of 3d Squadron, 5th Cavalry. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Leave seven days to 2d Lieut. Leo G. Heffernan, 5th Cav. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Second Lieut. Leo G. Heffernan, 5th Cav., is attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as an aviation student and will proceed to San Diego, Cal. (Dec. 17, War D.)

First Sergt. James Thompson, Troop K, 5th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Myer, Va., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 18, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Sick leave two months to Capt. Francis W. Glover, 6th Cav., Fort Sam Houston. (Dec. 6, S.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days to 1st Lieut. William M. Cooley, 6th Cav., Landrum's Ranch, La Paloma, Texas. (Dec. 6, S.D.)

Sergt. Guy Foy, Troop C, 6th Cav., Mercedes, Texas, is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Iowa and will be sent to Des Moines. (Dec. 17, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. ERWIN.

Leave two months, to apply for an extension of one month, to Capt. Alvan C. Gillem, 7th Cav. (Dec. 16, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

The leave granted Major George E. Stockle, 12th Cav., is extended one month. (Dec. 18, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

Leave two months, about Dec. 15, 1915, to 2d Lieut. James P. Yancey, 13th Cav., Columbus, N.M. (Dec. 7, S.D.)

Leave sixteen days, about Dec. 30, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Eugene A. Lohman, 13th Cav., Terlingua, Texas. (Dec. 7, S.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. A. SHUNK.

So much of Par. 13, S.O. 261, Nov. 9, 1915, War D., as relates to Capt. Alvan C. Gillem, 5th Cav. (now 7th Cav.), is revoked. Capt. Gillem, upon the expiration of the leave granted him, will join regiment. (Dec. 16, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Leave seven days to Capt. Dorsey Cullen, Cav., recruiting officer. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Leave fifteen days to 1st Lieut. Harry L. King, Cav. (Dec. 18, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Leave until March 1, 1916, to Capt. Augustine McIntyre, 4th Field Art. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Leave fourteen days, about Dec. 23, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Howard Eager, 4th Field Art., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas. (Dec. 7, S.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

First Lieut. Thomas D. Osborne, 5th Field Art., relieved from duty at West Point, Feb. 5, and will join regiment. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. Francis Riggs, 5th Field Art., will report in person on Dec. 20, 1915, to the Chief of Staff in Manila for temporary duty in his office. (Dec. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. Kenneth S. Perkins, 5th Field Art., at the

proper time to Fort Sill, Okla., School of Fire, on Feb. 1, 1916, for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Leave one month, about Dec. 15, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Alfred L. P. Sands, 6th Field Art., Douglas, Ariz. (Dec. 7, S.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave ten days to Capt. Richard Furnival, C.A.C. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Capt. Richard Furnival, C.A.C., upon the expiration of the leave granted him, will report in person to C.O., Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, for temporary duty. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Capt. Francis M. Hinkle, C.A.C., is transferred from the 104th to the 158th Company, April 20, 1916, and will proceed on the first available transport after that date to join company to which transferred. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Capt. George T. Perkins, C.A.C., is transferred from the 154th to the 104th Company, April 20, 1916. He will proceed on the transport to leave San Francisco about May 5, 1916, to Manila and there join the company to which transferred. (Dec. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. Chester J. Goodier, C.A.C., from assignment to the 63d Company, about April 5, 1916, to Manila, P.I., on the transport to leave San Francisco about that date for duty at Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays. (Dec. 17, War D.)

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 227, Sept. 30, 1915, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Norton M. Beardslee, C.A.C., is revoked. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from his present assignment, on the date indicated; will proceed to the United States on the first available transport thereafter, and report to C.O. of coast defenses indicated for assignment to company, unless otherwise ordered: First Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen, April 20, 1916, Puget Sound; 2d Lieut. Edwin J. O'Hara, April 28, 1916, San Francisco; 2d Lieut. Oscar A. Eastwood, April 1, 1916, Western Department. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Second Lieut. Henry N. Sumner, C.A.C., from assignment to 43d Company, placed on the unassigned list, and will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, for staff duty. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Second Lieut. Joseph W. McNeal, C.A.C., from assignment to the 108th Company, about May 5, 1916, to Honolulu on the transport to leave San Francisco about that date for duty at Honolulu. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Second Lieut. Robert D. Brown, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 87th Company and placed on the unassigned list. (Dec. 17, War D.)

So much of Par. 21 and 22, S.O. 231, Oct. 5, 1915, War D., as relates to 2d Lieut. George D. Riley, C.A.C., is revoked. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Leave for twelve days, about Dec. 24, 1915, to Capt. Louis R. Dice, C.A.C. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, a leave for ten days, on Dec. 16, 1915, is granted to 2d Lieut. William H. Jouett, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott. (Dec. 13, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Junius W. Jones, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Jan. 24, 1916, for professional examination, with a view to his selection for detail for four years in Ordnance Department. (Dec. 10, Western D.)

So much of Par. 28, S.O. 285, War D., Dec. 8, 1915, as relates to Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Thomas Murphy, is revoked. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Blon Lovejoy, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, to be sent on transport to leave Feb. 5, 1916, to Manila for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Sergt. Major Thomas C. Brown, junior grade, C.A.C. (appointed Dec. 17, 1915, from sergeant, 71st Co., C.A.C.), now on duty as an acting sergeant major in the Coast Defenses of Portland, will report to C.O. Coast Defenses of Portland, for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Master Electr. John F. Leary, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Savannah, will be sent about Feb. 1, 1916, to the Coast Defenses of Panama for duty. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Cook Charles Wintermeyer, 29th Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Cook John McGinnis, 13th Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Miley, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 20, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

The name of Capt. James K. Parsons, 3d Inf., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, Jan. 1, 1916, and the name of Capt. Clark R. Elliott, Inf., is removed therefrom, to take effect Dec. 31, 1915. (Dec. 17, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Capt. Ivers W. Leonard, 8th Inf., is selected and detailed as major, Philippine Scouts, Jan. 1, 1916, vice Capt. Clark R. Elliott, Inf., who is relieved from his detail as major, Philippine Scouts, Dec. 31, 1915. Capt. Elliott will proceed to the United States upon being relieved and report for further orders. (Dec. 17, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts, 10th Inf., inspector-instructor, Columbus, Ohio, will proceed to Wadsworth, Ohio, and make a special inspection at that place on Dec. 21, 1915, of a newly organized company of Infantry, known as Company G, 8th Inf., Ohio National Guard, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Dec. 16, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Fred P. Jacobs, 10th Inf., is extended twenty days. (Dec. 16, E.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Par. 5, S.O. 261, Nov. 9, 1915, War D., is so amended as to extend the detail of 1st Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d, 11th Inf., for duty in office of the Chief of Staff until further orders. (Dec. 21, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. SAGE.

Major Robert W. Mearns, 12th Inf., to Urbana, Ill., and report Jan. 8, 1916, to the president, University of Illinois, for duty. (Dec. 16, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

Capt. Charles F. Errington, 13th Inf., detailed in the Q.M.C. Jan. 16, 1916, and will report at the proper time to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty. (Dec. 16, War D.)

First Sergt. Peter Klein, Co. E, 13th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 20, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HALE.

Regt. Coms. Sergt. Joseph Sidonowicz, 15th Inf., is transferred to the 22d Infantry instead of to the 11th Infantry. (Dec. 18, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. ALLAIRE.

First Sergt. Orion L. Clark, Co. F, 16th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at El Paso, Texas, and will repair to his home. (

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Chief Musn. Frank X. Herie, band, 29th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Jay, N.Y., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 17, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. Clark R. Elliott, Inf., is removed from list of detached officers Dec. 31, 1915. (Dec. 17, War D.)
Capt. Howard R. Perry (Inf.), Q.M.C., relieved from detail in the Q.M.C., effective Nov. 10, 1915, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for assignment to duty with a company. (Nov. 15, P.D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. Edward H. Pearce, Inf. (Dec. 17, War D.)
Capt. Mathew E. Saville, Inf. (Q.M. Corps), Fort George Wright, Wash., will report to the president of examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination for promotion. (Dec. 11, Western D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave ten days to Capt. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, retired, recruiting officer. (Dec. 16, War D.)

PROVISIONAL BRIGADE DISCONTINUED.

The Provisional Brigade, consisting of the 7th and 20th Regiments of Infantry, as announced in Par. 12, S.O. 256, Nov. 5, 1915, these headquarters, is discontinued. The regiments named will proceed from Nogales, Ariz., to Fort Bliss, Texas, via Tucson, Ariz., and occupy their former permanent camps. Upon discontinuance of the Provisional Brigade Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr., accompanied by his staff and brigade clerk, will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and resume command of the 5th Brigade, with headquarters at that station. (S.O., Dec. 6, S.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Myer, Va., for the examination of persons for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail for the board: Major Edward R. Schreiner, M.C., Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, 5th Cav., Major Manus McCloskey, 3d Field Art., Capt. William M. Connell, 5th Cav., and Capt. Felix R. Hill, M.C. (Dec. 18, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Manus McCloskey, 3d Field Art., Capt. Charles G. Mortimer, 3d Field Art., Capt. Nelson E. Margetta, 3d Field Art., Capt. Felix R. Hill, M.C., and Capt. Clemens W. McMillan, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., for the examination of officers of Field Artillery for promotion. (Dec. 18, E.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at San Francisco for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Rees, C.E., Major Robert R. Raymond, C.E., Major Lewis H. Rand, C.E., Capt. William H. Tefft, M.C., and Capt. Frank W. Weed, M.C. (Dec. 20, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Frederick S. Foltz, 1st Cav., Major Edwin P. Wolfe, M.C., Major Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav., Major James G. Harbord, 1st Cav., and Capt. Albert S. Bowen, M.C., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of Monterey as soon as practicable after Jan. 1, 1916, for the examination of officers of Cavalry for promotion. (Dec. 11, Western D.)

Capt. Claude B. Swezey, 1st Cav., will report to the president of the examining board at the Presidio of Monterey for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Dec. 11, Western D.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. David J. Baker, jr., 21st Inf., Major James T. Dean, 21st Inf., Major Peter C. Field, M.C., Major William Brooke, 21st Inf., and Capt. Herbert C. Gibner, M.C., is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., as soon as practicable after Jan. 1, 1916, for the examination of officers of Infantry for promotion. (Dec. 11, Western D.)

Boards of officers of Medical Corps as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet on Jan. 10, 1916, at the places designated for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army:

Fort Jay, N.Y.—Major Albert E. Truby and Capt. George H. Scott.
Fort Wayne, Mich.—Capt. James Bourke.
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Capt. George B. Lake.
Fort Monroe, Va.—Lieut. Col. Alexander N. Stark, Major William L. Little and Capt. Thomas C. Austin.
Fort Preble, Me.—Capt. James S. Fox.
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—Major Peter C. Field, Capt. Herbert C. Gibner and Capt. Charles T. King.
Attending Surgeon's Office, Chicago, Ill.—Capt. William M. Smart.

Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—Capt. John W. Hanner, Leontius J. Owen and Frank W. Weed.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Capt. Will L. Pyles, William A. Wickline and Charles E. Freeman.

Fort Banks, Mass.—Capt. George B. Foster, jr.

Army Medical Museum, Washington, D.C.—Lieut. Col. Champe C. McCulloch, jr., and Major Carroll D. Buck.

Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.—Capt. James D. Fife, Robert M. Culler and Edward M. Welles, jr.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Lieut. Col. Charles Willcox, Capt. Charles F. Morse and Capt. Ferdinand Schmitter.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas.—Lieut. Col. Merritt W. Ireland, Major Raymond P. Metcalfe and Capt. Calvin D. Cowles, jr.

San Juan, P.R.—Major Basil H. Dutcher.

Fort Screven, Ga.—Major John A. Murtagh.

Fort Barrancas, Fla.—Major Arthur W. Morse.

Fort Crook, Neb.—Capt. Robert C. Loving. (Dec. 21, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.
Outgoing Schedule to July 1, 1916.

	Leave	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila
Transports.	S.F.	about	about	about	Manila.
Sherman	Dec. 6	Dec. 14	Dec. 27	Jan. 2	18
Logan	Dec. 20	Jan. 20	Feb. 9	Feb. 9	18
Sheridan	Jan. 5	Jan. 20	Feb. 26	Mar. 6	11
Thomas	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	12
Sherman	Mar. 6	Mar. 14	Mar. 27	Apr. 3	12
Thomas	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 2	13
Logan	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 2	13
Sherman	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	13

Incoming Schedule to Aug. 15, 1916.

	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Transports.	Manila.	about	about	about	S.F.
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12	24
Sherman	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	20
Sheridan	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 7	Mar. 15	22
Logan	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	22
Sherman	Apr. 15	May 20	May 5	May 13	22
Thomas	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 13	22
Logan	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	22
Sherman	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	28

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At Cristobal, Canal Zone; leaves for Newport News Dec. 22, 1915.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Left Seattle, Wash., Nov. 24 for Manila, P.I.; left Honolulu Dec. 11, 1915.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va.

LISCUM—At Manila.

LOGAN—Leaves San Francisco, Cal., about Jan. 6, 1916, for Philippine Islands, via Balboa, Canal Zone, and Honolulu.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SHERMAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 6 for Manila, P.I.; left Honolulu, H.T., Dec. 15.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Left Manila, P.I. Dec. 15 for San Francisco, Cal.; left Nagasaki Dec. 21, 1915.

WARREN—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.

JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

CYRUS W. FIELD—At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 147th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. 1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Mills, P.I. 1st Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner, commanding. Detachment 133d Co., C.A.C. Left New York for New Orleans Dec. 16.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos. Care Theodore Smith and Sons, Jersey City, N.J.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., commanding. Care Theodore Smith and Sons, Jersey City, N.J.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co. At Fort Monroe, Va.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Germany in Defeat," by Count Charles de Souza and Major Haldane Macfall, published by E. P. Dutton and Company, is a somewhat controversial record of the first phase of the war on the Western front, terminating in the battle of the Marne. It is the contention of the authors—a contention which is generally accepted by the military experts of the Entente Allies—that no matter how long the war may last, it was decided on Sept. 9, 1914, when General Foch's hammer-blow at the German right sent the Teutons reeling backward from Paris to the line of the Aisne. In order to prove this contention to their own satisfaction, the authors rally to their aid a tremendous mass of statistics and alleged facts, which, if really authentic, are an undoubted contribution to history. But it would seem to one, bearing in mind the inevitable contradictions of contemporary chronicling, that it is yet a little too early to say definitely what happened, and where, at every stage of a campaign of such enormous proportions as that comprised in the series of battles through Belgium and Northern France.

"With the Russian Army" is the personal adventures of Major Robert R. McCormick, 1st Cav., Illinois N.G. It is published by the Macmillan Company and is embellished with a number of maps and illustrations. The author has considerable opportunities for seeing the conduct of the earlier operations of the Russian Army, prior to the great Austro-German drive which cleared Poland and most of Galicia of the Slavs. Probably, because of the fact that he did not see the later operations, in the course of which the Germans again demonstrated, as they did in Belgium and Northern France, the superiority of big guns in the field over fixed emplacements in fortifications. We have already referred to what Major McCormick has to say on the subject of "Modern Fortifications."

In his "Germany of To-Day," published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, of Indianapolis, Prof. George Stuart Fullerton, Ph.D., LL.D., Columbia University, brings together a collection of facts, accessible to anyone who chooses to take the trouble to search for them, in an attempt to lead Americans to a more exact comprehension of the real Germany. Professor Fullerton is an American of long descent, but one who knows Germany from the inside, and who claims to have viewed, with entire impartiality, the war conditions after over thirty years' familiarity with Germany. He has very little to say about the war, his purpose being to describe in very plain, simple and unpretentious fashion, with moderation and without prejudice, the government, temper and condition of the German Empire, the rights and the educational system of the German people, and so-called German "militarism" and imperialism.

"Zapfenstreich," the anti-military play by Franz Adam Beyerlein, is published by John Luce and Company, Boston, under the equivalent English title of "Taps." It is translated from the German by Charles Swickard. It is a merciless arraignment of the conditions, anomalies and abuses of caste prevalent in the German army. The author in the preface tells us: "The production of the play created an instantaneous uproar among militarists and officers, and was speedily followed by an order emanating from the German Kaiser forbidding officers and soldiers from attending its performance in uniform. Nevertheless the public at large flocked to the play, and a little later it was produced in Paris where it ran one hundred performances and in London one hundred and ten nights. In New York at the Irving Place Theater, under the original title and, of course, played in German, it continued a prosperous engagement of eight weeks."

In his volume, "A Mechanistic View of War and Peace," published by the Macmillan Company, George W. Crile applies the data accumulated during many years of study in experimental research in an attempt to establish his conclusion that man and other animals are physico-chemical mechanisms. Dr. Crile was recently in charge of a hospital in France. He describes various phenomena that he noted among the wounded and gives a mechanistic explanation not only of these phenomena, but of war in general, interprets German kultur and indicates ways in which peace may be promoted. Dr. Crile is of the opinion that "If the human animal were under the domination of beings as superior to him, as man is superior to the domestic animals, we might expect that education would be exploited as efficiently as war has been exploited, and that there might be built up a civilization freed to some extent from its menacing phylogeny." The substance of this book was written in the war zone, and it has numerous illustrations of wounded soldiers and of normal and abnormal anatomy.

From the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D.C., we receive their Year Book for 1915, and a volume entitled "For Better Relations with Our Latin-American Neighbors," by Robert Bacon, an account of Mr. Bacon's visit to South America in the fall of 1913, as the representative of the Carnegie Endowment.

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish "Belgium, Neutral and Loyal, The War of 1914," by Emile Waxweiler, director of the Solway Institute of Sociology at Brussels and member of the Royal Academy of Belgium. It is an English translation of a book published some months ago in Switzerland, gathering from the most authoritative Belgian sources the facts required to place in a true light the relation of Belgium to Germany and the

German invasion. In "Lincoln and Episodes of the Civil War," by the same publishers, William E. Doster, late brevet brigadier general, U.S. Vols., gives an account of the trials, experiences, and observations of the provost marshal of Washington, an office which the author filled during 1862-3, the interesting and exciting period of the Civil War.

E. P. Dutton and Company publish "The Undying Story," by W. Douglas Newton. It is a republication in a single volume of a series of articles contributed by Mr. Newton to "T. P.'s Journal of Great Deeds of the Great War." Messrs. Dutton and Company also publish "Between the Lines," by Boyd Cable. The book, all of which has been written at the front within sound of the German guns and for the most part within shell and rifle range, is an attempt to tell something of the manner of struggle that has gone on for months between the lines along the Western front.

Through the excavating enterprise of I. L. Gordon and A. J. Frueh, E. P. Dutton and Company have secured "The Log of the Ark by Noah, Hieroglyphics by Ham." It is a lively piece of reading illuminated by a great variety of humorous illustrations. Following is the authentic record of those who were on the Ark, as given in this volume: Captain, Myself; first officer, Shem; second officer, Ham; third officer, Japheth; purser, Myself; wireless operator, Shem; chief engineer, Ham; chief steward, Japheth; veterinarian, Myself; chief cook, Mrs. Noah; bottle washer, Mrs. Shem; stewardess, Mrs. Ham; laundress, Mrs. Japheth; stokers, Automatic; cargo, Live Stock.

A more periodical to make its appearance upon the newsstands is "American Defense," published by the American Defense Publishing Company, of 303 Fifth avenue, New York city, and devoted to pushing the true interests of the country in the way of national preparedness. Among the contributors to the first, or January, number are George von L. Meyer, ex-Secretary of the Navy; Major Gen. W. W. Waters, U.S.A., Henry A. Wise Wood, Cushing Stetson and James Montgomery Flagg. The editor is Philip J. Roosevelt, and among the fifteen or more associate editors, including most of the younger popular novelists of the day, we note Henry Reuterdahl and Capt. Richard Stockton, jr.

ARMY APHORISMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If it costs \$200 to soldier a man for six months it will cost \$8,000 to soldier a man for twenty years. Is one old man with twenty years' soldiering worth more than forty young men with six months' soldiering?

Four hours of tactics is worth four months of reviews.

One uniform for service and the other six to the Salvation Army.

One hit is worth more than fifty misses.

If \$100,000,000 per year will give 1,000,000 men a pension of \$100 per year for four years, can you get 1,000,000 able young men to qualify for military service in that four years? If this works, in twenty years would you not have over 4,000,000 trained reservists in the country?

If the average pay of captains and lieutenants is \$2,400 per year, and if you can train them in two years, can you get enough suitable young men to accept this two-year job?

If a military system was O.K. 100 years ago, is it a cinch that it is suitable now? Honest logic is death to traditions; it also makes you unpopular. Facts are the milestones on the road to progress.

D. Crockett said he sure you are right and then go ahead. That is the very best rule for tactical action. It was Forrest's, Thomas's, Grant's, Longstreet's and about everybody else's who has lasted out in the military game.

Build adequate national defense on the idea that it is the duty of every citizen to be trained to do his or her individual part in preserving national integrity.

In the Civil War the North and the South fought to a finish over an abstract idea. At the end of the war the people returned gladly to civil life. The lesson is plain. When defense is nationalized in the United States it must be on the basis that when adequate military training is acquired by any individual he or she will then be allowed to return to civil life.

Militarism comes from professionalism; patriotism from being trained and fitted to have a vital working part in national life.

LOOK MCLIKE.

WIRE DEFENSIVE ENTANGLEMENTS.

Commenting on the use of wire as a defensive entanglement the Literary Digest says: "Barbed wire was invented by an American Army officer, Colonel Elbridge, who is said to have used his wife's hairpins for barbs in his early experimental work."

It would be interesting to know whence this information is derived, for reference books do not confirm it. In the first place, there is no Elbridge recorded among commissioned officers of the Army. In the United States patents for barbed wire were taken out by one Lucien B. Smith, in 1867; by William B. Hunt at almost the same time; and by Michael Kelly a year later. Barbed fence wire first came into real use, however, under patents issued to Joseph E. Glidden in 1874, and patents in the same year to Glidden and Phineas W. Vaughn for a machine for its manufacture. This on the authority of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

La Nature of Paris notes a new wire entanglement intended to be more or less indestructible by shell fire, such as the unzeil, a shell of thin walls which contains about sixty pounds of explosive, which destroys ordinary wire entanglements over an area of about 100 feet across by the wind of its explosion rather than by flying fragments. This new device, which to avoid cutting by hand may be highly charged with electricity, is the Brun network. It consists of two coils of very great diameter, sometimes four or five feet, of one-sixth inch wire, wound in opposite directions and entangled with each other. At the many points where the windings of one spiral cross those of the other a ligature is made, and the network is thus formed. The first turn is fastened in front of the trench by a stake, nicknamed "the frog," and by grasping the opposite end of the spiral it is stretched out parallel to the trench, and fastened at various points by other "frogs," similar to pulling out a weak spiral spring. Two or three of these compound spirals are placed before a trench, and the action of artillery and explosives is quite different on these Brun spirals from what it is on the ordinary barbed wire entanglements. The more the enemy bombards these spirals the more the different coils become entangled, forming an inextricable jungle.

GEORGE A. KING WILLIAM B. KING WILLIAM E. HARVEY
KING & KING
 Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
 728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.
 NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS
 AND IMPORTERS
 642 FIFTH AVENUE, S.W. corner 45th St., NEW YORK

WANTED: A RETIRED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER
 of good and temperate habits for the position of Assistant Commandant and Superintendent of Janitor Service. Salary \$50.00 per month. Apply by letter to The Commandant, University of Arkansas, P.O. Box No. 7, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

WANTED, 8 DISCHARGED SOLDIERS, Character "Excellent," for enlistment in the National Guard batteries of Field Artillery organized at Yale University, 4 as battery mechanics at \$60.00 per month, 4 as caretakers of horses at \$45.00 per month. For mechanic, preference given to graduate horse shoers, Fort Riley, Kansas, and to graduate mechanics, Rock Island Arsenal. For caretakers of Horses, preference given to graduate Farriers, Fort Riley, Kansas, and to men having served in the Cavalry or Field Artillery. Address applications to Drawer 5, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

2d Lieutenant of Infantry **DESIRES TRANSFER TO FIELD ARTILLERY.** Bonus offered. Address B. O. D., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

A RETIRED FIRST SERGT. SEEKS EMPLOYMENT. Excellent Army record and good reference from former employers. Address: Box No. 8, Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

Recently retired P. Comsy Sergt., educated—fine references—**DESIRES EMPLOYMENT.** P. Exchange, School, etc., in California. Address "Bunsel," c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

WANTED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, discharge excellent, for custodian of equipment of National Guard battery just organized. Address: Captain, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG. 420 pages, 9"x11", illustrated, mailed 25c (stamps). Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, New York.

LIFE INSURANCE

For officers of United States Army.
 Best Companies. Best Contracts and Plans. Civilian Rates.
 Special Terms. Reference given.

JAMES REYNOLDS, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
 Successor to the late R. Foster Walton, Capt., U.S.A., Ret.

THE ARMY AND NAVY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities.
 R. Swavel, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

Collier's for Dec. 18 has a vigorous editorial on the subject of our naval needs. Referring to a message by President Cleveland thirty years ago, it says: "He wrote 'The nation that cannot resist aggression is constantly exposed to it. Its foreign policy is of necessity weak, and its negotiations are conducted with disadvantage because it is not in condition to enforce terms dictated by its sense of right and justice.' Observe the language. To enforce terms. Not to plead in vain for justice, but to compel it by force of arms. He did not want a navy (he said) which was no more than 'a shabby ornament of government,' but one adequate to carry out, should the necessity arise, the purpose for which navies are actually built. The one issue before Congress which stands above all other issues is the creation of a force capable of offering a reasonable guarantee of safety to this country. The public demands no less, and will accept no less. Moreover, it demands that the action taken at Washington shall be as prompt as the need is urgent. It is not interested in coddling proposals to spread an expenditure of five hundred millions or five hundred billions of dollars over a period of five or ten years. How can one Congress bind another. The good sense of the country wants to know what this Congress and this Administration intend to do, not what they propose to pass on to their successors."

Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, has suggested that Congress investigate William J. Bryan and other peace advocates with a view to determining whether they are fighting preparedness for pay. He referred specifically in his resolution to Labor's National Peace Council, which has been the subject of a Grand Jury investigation in New York. He said he was willing to have this cut out if necessary, but went on: "If the Committee on Rules is prepared to protect the members of this House and other gentlemen who have no other

JACOB REED'S SONS

1424-1426 Chestnut Street
 Philadelphia

MAKERS OF
 High-Grade
 Uniforms and
 Accoutrements
 for Officers of
 the Army, Navy
 and Marine Corps

New Illustrated Army Catalog now ready

WASHINGTON OFFICE, 734 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W.



CANDIDATES TO U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

If you wish to be sure of success
 in 1916, write for our "HELPS."
 The West Point and Annapolis Text-Book Company
 309 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

THOUSANDS of people in all parts of the World send their deposits by mail to this bank—one of the oldest and largest savings institutions in the country—because they appreciate the safety and convenience of our plan of

BANKING BY MAIL at 4%

Send TODAY for a copy of our interesting Booklet "A"—free on request.

The CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Capital and Surplus, \$6 1/2 Million Dollars
 Resources over 50 Million Dollars

PREPARE FOR EXAMINATIONS

We instruct by correspondence or in class. Write for catalog B.
 MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, UNION BRIDGE, MD.

protection from assault on the floor they will report my resolution. They will investigate me, and not only me, but they will investigate the former Secretary of State and find out if he is making any money out of his propaganda, and they will investigate any other gentleman on whatever side of this question he may be found."

Representative Tavenner, of Illinois, whose principal occupation, when he is not introducing bills for the enlargement of the Rock Island Arsenal or the construction of an additional government munition plant in his district, is attacking the Navy League as an organization supported by the "Armor Trust"—whatever that may be—has started a fight in Congress, at the head of a small group of so-called "Labor men," for the adoption of a policy of government construction of all warships and munitions of war. In the course of a recent speech he charged the du Pont Powder Company had promised to impart its powder secrets to Germany, although it had an agreement with this country guaranteeing such secrets to our Army and Navy; an exploded slander.

Some excellent work in training petty officers for the Navy has been done this summer and fall at the Winthrop rifle range, where about thirty petty officers for each of the battleships in the Atlantic Fleet have had a course of instruction in artillery and small-arms firing. This work has been done for the purpose of developing a system of firing for landing parties. The petty officers who took the course at Winthrop will be used at Guantanamo this winter in assisting in the organization and training of landing parties for the entire fleet. The Secretary of the Navy is highly pleased with the work that has been done at Winthrop and considers it of the highest importance, owing to the fact that the Navy is so frequently called upon to restore order in the West Indies.

The Washington Post tells us that "both President Wilson and Secretary Daniels have refused the request of Representative Augustus P. Gardner to have Rear Admirals Cowles, Winslow and Fiske and Capt. W. S. Sims called before Congress to give their opinions on Secretary Daniels's naval defense plan. After an hour's conference with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Gardner said he was making every effort to bring the experienced men of the Navy before Congress to show its inadequacy, but had been repeatedly rebuffed."

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address, Armynavy, Newyork.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1915.

WHAT WE NEED FOR DEFENSE.

To correct the mistaken impression that Admiral Dewey was satisfied with the rate of increase of the Navy in the past Representative A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, invited Admiral Dewey's attention to an article by Eric Fisher Wood appearing in the Century Magazine, in which Mr. Wood pointed out the ease with which an invading force could land upon that comparatively short stretch of our coast from Eastport, Me., to Cape Henry, Va.

Representative Gardner read the letter on the floor of the House, and it was listened to with great interest. Since then, the report signed by Admiral Dewey, as president of the General Board of the Navy, has served to make still plainer the attitude toward national defense adopted by the ranking officer of our sea-forces. Mr. Wood, it might be added, in a later article than the one to which Admiral Dewey referred, stated that Secretary Daniels was not sincere in his support of the recommendations he had made to Congress for naval increase. However that may be, the main point of interest is the undeniable fact, to which the nation is just beginning to awaken, that the country cannot be saved either by considerable naval or Army increases alone. To insure the efficiency and security of adequate preparedness, we must increase both the Army and Navy simultaneously to a degree never attempted since the close of the Civil War found us for the first and only time in our history prepared to stand before the world with the military resources commensurate with our place as a great nation.

But there is this to be said concerning naval increases—and it is driven home convincingly by Admiral Dewey in the letter referred to above—any proper reform of our land forces must take time; but by working all our dockyards and shipbuilding plants to their capacity, we can increase our fleet to such an extent in two or three years that we shall be in a fair way to fend off any aggression until our Army has attained such a size that no foreign Power would dare to think of attacking us. It is not susceptible to argument that the policy of the General Board of the Navy, as set forth in the special report to the Secretary of the Navy, published elsewhere in this issue, for an American Navy equal to that of any other nation, would forbid almost any possibility of war so long as the fleet was maintained at that standard. No nation would dream of attempting to convoy troops across from 3,000 to 5,000 miles of open water, in face of a superior fleet, while that fleet was intact. As a first premise to such an invasion, the superior fleet would have to be neutralized or defeated—no easy task, if the fleet contained all the units shown to be necessary by previous experience, and if the equipment and the crews were efficient.

Back up such a fleet by an army such as we ought to have, an army composed of all the citizens of the country of arms-bearing age, not conscripted, but trained thoroughly in the principles of national service familiar to our forefathers, with a Regular Army large enough to compose a nucleus for the reserves and citizen troops to rally about, and the United States, with its isolation, its tremendous financial power, its economic independence, would never be attacked by any one nation or any combination of nations, short of some coalition such as has never been dreamed of. The ideal state of which pacifists write and talk would be realized by this policy. It will never be realized by any other policy.

Of the existing danger to the country, Admiral Dewey gave a concise picture in his letter to Representative Gardner. "It is true that a large hostile force can land on the open coast wherever the transports can get within reasonable distance of the shore, and especially so where their landing is covered by the gunfire of the naval escort, even though the landing be opposed by troops. From Eastport, Me., to Cape Henry, Va., there are but very few places where large ships cannot approach with safety to within two miles of the coast, and the extent of this shore line that is too precipitous or too rugged to make a landing impracticable is small. The only force that can prevent such a landing is a navy of our own strong enough to prevent such an expedition from reaching our coast.

"In saying that a hostile expedition can land upon our coast at will, outside the range of our coast defense guns, I mean that it is practically possible and no very great difficulty. I do not mean that such a force could accomplish its object by landing anywhere on our coast. No commander would desire to have his force isolated on the peninsulas of Maine nor on the sand dunes of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland or Virginia, with inland waters between them and the mainland. They will prefer to land where there are railroads and good roads leading to their objective, which would probably be one of our large cities. Such places are numerous along the coast of Massachusetts, both shores of Massachu-

setts Bay, the eastern and southern shores of Long Island and in the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.

"A landing place sheltered from the force of the sea would greatly facilitate the disembarkation of a hostile force, but is not a vital necessity. Such sheltered places are too numerous to name, but among them are Frenchman's Bay, Penobscot Bay, Blue Hill Bay, Sheepscott River, Casco Bay in Maine, Rockport, Gloucester, Salem, Plymouth, Provincetown, Vineyard Sound and Buzzards Bay in Massachusetts, Ford Pond Bay, and then to the southward, Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.

"Only the Navy can prevent landings at those places, and that Navy must be strong enough to defeat the enemy; and should we have such a Navy the enemy would not attempt an invasion as long as it remained in existence. Our main defense and protection from invasion must therefore always rest with the Navy, which must ever remain our first and best line of defense. This defense, unless adequate, is impotent; and as before stated, adequacy is not reached until the Navy is strong enough to meet on equal terms the navy of the strongest possible adversary."

Mr. Wood goes even beyond the General Board in his second article on "Army Reform" in the Century for December, which urges that the Navy should be twice as strong as that of any other Power, if both our Atlantic and Pacific seaboard are to be safeguarded. He aptly summarizes the standing lessons of sea-power in the sentence: "The larger navy a country supports, the fewer nations or coalitions of nations will be able to deprive it of sea-control." However, Mr. Wood concedes, "since it would be inadvisable, if not impossible, for us to maintain a Navy twice as large as that of any other country, we must not depend for safety entirely upon our marine; geographical conditions compel us to possess adequate military resources." Mr. Wood's suggestion of an adequate military system is for one based upon the Swiss model and its Australian adaptation—namely, the training of all boys between twelve and eighteen, the most acquisitive age, in gymnastics, hygiene, the manual of arms, rifle practice and platoon and company formations.

"In the summer of his nineteenth year every boy would be assigned to his regiment and begin his active service, with two months of intensive training in battalion, regimental, and brigade maneuvers, and afterward be enrolled for service in his regiment for four years until he is twenty-three, his service in time of peace being limited to two weeks spent in camp every summer. At twenty-three the young man would be mustered out of his regiment and placed in the reserve, from which he could be called to active service only in case of dire need. This system would eventually furnish the United States with an active army of 2,500,000 men under twenty-four years of age, and with a reserve of nearly 8,000,000 trained soldiers between the ages of twenty-four and forty-five who could be called upon in case of a long war."

LEGISLATIVE POSSIBILITIES.

It has become apparent that the Administration's leaders are very much concerned at the opposition to its national defense program that is developing in Congress. So far it has not found an enthusiastic champion for its Continental Army project. Despite the protestations to the contrary there is an impression in Congress that the Continental Army will weaken, if not entirely destroy, the National Guard. There is no doubt that the Organized Militia wields a powerful influence in Congress, and this force must be reckoned with in securing the adoption of any military program. Very wisely the National Guard Association is not taking any active part in the opposition to the Continental Army. The executive committee of the association has taken the position that Congress should pass something like the Chamberlain Pay bill. Officers of the National Guard who have been at Washington have expressed the belief that there should be an increase in the Regular Army and that the National Guard should take the place assigned to the Continental Army in the Army legislative program. It is argued by the National Guard officers that if the country is to continue to depend upon the volunteer system for troops it must pay those who assume the military burdens of the nation. With a universal or equal military service policy the Militia Pay bill, they state, would be unnecessary. Pay for the Militia and other troops is only one of the necessary evils of a volunteer system.

In this connection it can be said that the National Guard as a whole favors compulsory military training. If this issue ever comes squarely before the country the National Guard can be depended upon to support almost any system of compulsory training. They realize that this is the only real solution of the question of national defense. This is one question upon which men in the National Guard and in the Regular Service are agreed. There is a feeling in the Guard that it can be made a dependable force if it has sufficient support from the Federal Government, and it is insisted that a law can be framed which will make the enlistment terms of the National Guard as binding as any Volunteer force. There are many Army officers who believe that there is only one way of settling the question as to what can be developed from the National Guard, and that is by the passage of the Pay bill. In this connection it is believed that the time of field service or encampments should be extended and that all members of the National Guard who receive pay should be required to attend encampments. The term of enlistment should be made so as to give the Federal Government the necessary

control over the National Guard and it should be tested in the courts, to remove all doubt upon this question.

But the Democratic leaders in the House are not so much concerned as to the details of the legislation as they are with the problem of furnishing the necessary funds for the increased Army and Navy appropriations. During the holiday recess several conferences have been held without satisfactory results. So far as can be learned, Congress will meet after the holiday vacation without any definite plan for increasing the revenues of the Government to a point where there will be sufficient funds for a substantial increase in the strength of the Army and Navy. The continuation of the war tax will only take care of the present expenses of the Government, and the Democratic leaders have no definite program for additional taxes. The Administration leaders, who are convinced that the country is in earnest in demanding more adequate national defense, are far from being in a cheerful state of mind. It is doubtful whether the holiday festivities interest some of those upon whom rests the responsibility of leading the fight. It is understood that when the President returns from Hot Springs he will take up the matter with the Congressional leaders and attempt to reach an agreement upon some definite scheme for raising revenues.

EXIT PANCHO VILLA.

The formal passing from the stage of Mexican affairs—for a time, at least—of that picturesque figure Pancho Villa, the bandit-chief who rose in three short years from the position of a social outcast to the foremost rank in his country, practically Military Dictator, and who waged vigorous warfare against all who disputed his rule, is a significant event in Mexican history. But we do not join with some persons in believing that the Mexican problem has been ended with the assumption of authority by Venustiano Carranza. The last considerable body of Villa troops, the 4,000 men garrisoning the state of Chihuahua, surrendered to representatives of Carranza at El Paso on the American side of the line last Monday, and it is said that the rebel chief has with him now but 400 men. Practically all the leaders who remain faithful to him have sought sanctuary upon United States soil. Villa, himself, it was announced by the State Department, would be allowed to enter our territory and permitted to remain here so long as he observed our laws. It is difficult to believe, however, that so restless a character as Villa will consent to remain aloof from the insurrectionary plots that are bound to crop up in Mexico, no matter how wisely Carranza may govern the country. Villa's trade is war and rapine. He has never had any other. He has tasted power, and the taste will be bitter in his mouth until he can raise the cup to his lips again. It will be strange, indeed, if, after the striking military successes he was able to obtain, he should be willing to accept the fact that his military career is ended. For the present, it is true, Carranza is too strong; but we hazard a guess that later on, when the inevitable legislation the new President undertakes has dissatisfied this class or that, Villa will bob up again. As a natural military genius, his fate is of much interest to all soldiers. Some of his dispositions and conceptions in his early campaigns, when he could rely upon enthusiastic support from his troops, were strikingly original. He was a splendid commander of mounted infantry, and knew well how to utilize the Mexican cavalry to this end. He also turned the limited railways of Mexico to best advantage in his struggles with his opponents; but his chief claim to merit seems to have been his readiness to listen to advice from the trained military officers whom he constituted his staff and principal lieutenants.

The Secretary of War takes exception to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's comments upon his recent instructions to officers relative to their appearing before the Military Committees and as to their relations in general with Congress. He insists the memorandum was not intended to prevent officers of the Army from expressing their personal view to the Military Committees if they are called to testify. The wording of the memorandum is such that it cannot but have at least a restraining effect upon officers in expressing their opinions to Congressmen. Officers are not inclined to take issue with the head of the War Department, recognizing that the Secretary, by virtue of the authority vested in him, speaks for the President, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Army. That the Secretary does not hesitate to exercise this authority is shown by War Department G.O. No. 10, Feb. 23, 1915. This order reads: "Officers of the Army will refrain, until further orders, from giving out for publication any interview, statement, discussion or article on the military situation in the United States or abroad, as any expression of their views on this subject at present is prejudicial to the best interests of the Service." Army officers generally have construed the Secretary's recent memorandum as an amplification of G.O. No. 10. Under the terms of the general order and the memorandum officers, to say the least, will be extremely cautious as to the testimony they will give before the Military Committees. Anything they say before the committees will be for publication, and the question naturally arises in their minds as to whether G.O. No. 10 applies to hearings before the committees. It is true that Congress has the authority to call officers before its committees, but it will not be clear as to whether they will be justified in testifying in defiance of the general order of the War Department and the

memorandum of the Secretary. The Secretary would relieve officers of considerable embarrassment if he would rescind G.O. No. 10 and advise them more specifically that his memorandum does not apply to Congressional hearings. Unless the Secretary takes this position in some official communication it is doubtful whether Congress can secure the expert advice of Army officers. At a time when "peace at any price" advocates are so active in giving advice to Congress it would appear that the other point of view should be given to Congress by those who are best qualified to discuss the military problems Congress will be called on to solve at this session.

The War College has been asked to make a comprehensive study of the function of a general staff in the European war. This, it is understood, has been done by the Secretary with a view to submitting his recommendations with regard to the General Staff to Congress during the consideration of Army legislation. The developments in the war indicate that the scope of the work of the general staff is broader than that of the armed force. Both in Germany and France the general staffs made plans for the organization of the resources of the country behind the Army. The importance of this has become so apparent that, according to the despatches, a general staff is being organized in England. A Grand General Staff which is now directing the armies of the Allied Powers has come into existence, and much is expected from it by the Allies. It is apparent that if there is to be any co-ordination between the Army and the resources of the country it must be brought about through the enlargement of the General Staff. The present General Staff is not of sufficient strength to handle the work in the Army which has been assigned to it. Even with our present small Army the General Staff should be enlarged, and if we are to have a Continental Army or any other force of second line troops there should be a General Staff of at least 150 officers. It is understood that the War College has fixed a minimum at 125. No civilian organization, such as the proposed Council of National Defense, can take the place of a general staff in the organization of an army. It is urged that there should be a Grand General Staff of Army and Navy officers, as only thus can the functions of the two Services be co-ordinated. Germany has an organization of somewhat this character, and the modern tendency in military organization is to bring army and navy into closer relations. In war time they are frequently, indeed generally, called upon to conduct joint operations, and it is urged that they should have the same organization in time of peace as in war time. At the very least the scope of our General Staff should be enlarged and its strength increased.

Neither the K nor the L types of submarines have been accepted by the Navy Department. The K boats have done some splendid work on preliminary trials, but the builders are not ready to submit them to the final test. The L boats have not taken a preliminary test, and will not until the contractors have made some changes in them. The Secretary of the Navy is exercising the greatest care in inspecting submarines, insisting that all should come up to the letter of the Government's specifications. He believes that as the submarine is still in the experimental stage the Government should be protected against any defects that develop in the boat. It is understood that the chief trouble is with the defective storage batteries. Despite all the claims of the manufacturers the battery problem has not been fully solved. In some quarters it is believed that a dependable submarine will never be obtained until a single unit of power is developed. The Navy Department is making some experiments in this direction, and one of the old submarines will be equipped with what is known as the Neff system of propulsion if authority can be obtained this session from Congress for the expenditure of sufficient funds to install the new system of power.

Under the plans that are now being considered by the Roosevelt Naval Personnel Board there is to be an increase of about fifteen per cent. in the strength of the officers of the staff departments of the Navy. This, it is understood, is considered to be about the same increase that would be provided for in the line features of the Department's bill. In some of the grades of the line there will be a larger percentage of increase, but this will be the general average in the line for a term of five years. In all of the staff departments excepting the Medical Corps the graduates of Annapolis after three years' sea service will pass automatically into the staff department and go up to the different grades under the same system of promotion that is provided for in the line. The details of this proposition have not been worked out, but it is being urged that there should be some system by which the vacancies in all of the corps can be filled from Annapolis, as recommended by the General Board. Under this scheme the number of medical directors will be increased from seventeen to eighteen; medical inspectors from fifteen to thirty-six, and the number of surgeons from eighty-five to ninety. In the Pay Corps the number of pay directors will be increased from thirteen to fifteen; pay inspectors from fifteen to thirty, and paymasters decreased from eighty-six to about sixty. The number of naval constructors is increased from fifty-one to fifty-seven; the number of assistant naval constructors from twenty-four to thirty-six. The number of civil engineers is increased from twenty-nine to thirty-one; the number of assistant civil engineers from eleven to fifteen. The decrease in paymasters is recommended to adjust the flow of promotion.

REPORT JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

In his annual report Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, U.S.A., refers to recent legislation of Congress in a revision of the Articles of War for the establishment of disciplinary barracks. The operation of the Act of March 4, 1915, down to the date of surrender of control to The Adjutant General is shown as follows: Sentences of dishonorable discharge suspended, 410; dishonorable discharge remitted, 5; men restored whose sentences of discharge had been fully executed, 123; subsequently deserted, 13; subsequently discharged without honor, 7; subsequently honorably discharged, 1; remaining with the colors, 107. Of the men restored who failed to make good, six were discharged without honor and eight deserted while still on probation at the U.S. Military Prison. The loss of these fourteen men occurred in the first stages of the experiment of restoring men. Mistakes were characteristic of this period which have not been repeated in subsequent periods. Of the 114 restored men who joined organizations there had been on March 4, 1915, a loss of but six men—five by desertion and one by discharge without honor—and on this date one of the restored men was serving as a non-commissioned officer. One hundred and seven out of 128 men restored up to March 4, 1915, were serving satisfactorily on that date. The applications of deserters for restoration to citizenship have been received and acted upon as shown in the following table:

	1913.	1914.	1915.
Applications received.....	321	743	825
Applications granted.....	307	705	819
Applications denied.....	14	88	6

At the close of this fiscal year there were 116 prisoners confined for desertion prior to the date of this act, and who had not applied for restoration of citizenship rights or whose applications had not been acted upon.

	1913.	1914.	1915.
Re-enlistments authorized.....	22	207	174
Effectuated.....	6	93	111
Subsequently deserted or dishonorably discharged, or discharged without honor, or summarily discharged under Par. 148½.			
Army Regulations.....	1	5	14

The law depriving of pay men who indulge in intemperate use of alcoholic liquors or other misconduct shows a saving to the Government of \$46,064.17, an average of \$5,119.24 per month, or \$51,418.88 for the whole year. The saving during the fiscal year 1914 was \$63,808.74.

The experience of three years shows that the law authorizing the detail of enlisted men as stenographic reporters is a failure. They reported during 1915 ninety-one cases at an average cost of \$1.35, or only about one-third the amount that would have been paid to civilian reporters. The total paid to civilian reporters during the fiscal year was \$42,084.28.

The authority granted certain commanding officers in the field to convene courts-martial has resulted in a reduction of the average time from date of confinement to final disposition of the case from thirty-four days to twenty-five days in these commands. The total number of trials by special court during the year just ended was 2,523, as against 1,953 for the preceding year and as against 284 trials by regimental and garrison courts during the fiscal year 1913. There were 520 cases reported in which the punishment imposed was in excess of the punishing power of the summary court.

Post commanders have been slow to realize that they may now, without reference to higher authority, remove a charge of desertion as having been erroneously made, restore the deserter to duty without trial, or refer his case direct to a special court for trial. There were ninety-seven cases of desertion thus disposed of by post commanders during the three months April 1 to June 30, 1915. Out of 201 cases of desertion tried by special court seventy were reported as having been referred direct by post commanders, and it is assumed that the other 131 were referred back by department commanders after trial by general court-martial had been recommended. These large numbers are significant and suggest the advisability of a word of caution as to the purpose of the special court in its relation to the trial of desertion cases.

There were a number of restorations without trial where at least some minor punishment should have been had, and cases of desertions not calling for separation from the Service were referred to G.C.M. Efforts to secure the shortening of the period of delay between arrest and final trial has resulted in an increase of an average of six or seven days in all departments, but West Point, where there has been a notable increase of thirteen days. But for the defective form in which a large percentage of charges that come to department headquarters are prepared a further reduction of delay might be obtained by direct references of charges by post and other commanders. Of 1,194 charges, 287, or an average of twenty-four per cent., required amendment. The percentage in the Eastern Department was 31; in the Central, 29; in the Southern, 21, and in the Western and in the 2d Division, 11. In the Philippine Department 19 per cent. of the charges required material amendment.

The number of reported desertions during the fiscal year 1915 is 4,435, or 3.23 per cent. of the whole number of enlistment contracts in force during the year, compared with 3,882 desertions and a percentage of 3.1 per cent. for last year. The following table exhibits the true as compared with the reported percentages for the past seven years:

Year.	Desertions reported.	Charges sustained.	True number of desertions.	Reported percentages.	True percentages.
1909	4,993	311	4,682	4.97	4.66
1910	3,464	696	2,768	3.66	2.92
1911	2,504	380	2,124	2.28	1.93
1912	3,411	560	2,851	3.00	2.50
1913	4,451	871	3,580	4.15	3.24
1914	3,882	810	3,072	3.10	2.45
1915	4,435	795	3,640	3.23	2.65

While at the close of the fiscal year 1914 there were 134 felons confined at the military prisons and branches (now disciplinary barracks), there were only ninety-five confined therein June 30, 1915. Deducting the six destined for the penitentiary and casually at the eastern branch, we have a total of eighty-nine, a falling off in this class of prisoners of forty-five, or about thirty-three per cent. At the same time the number in the penitentiary or en route there has increased by ninety-seven, or about 150 per cent.

The following figures have been assembled showing the percentages of garrison prisoners at liberty and performing their military duties on Oct. 31, 1914, when

this order went into effect, and on March 31, 1915: Oct. 31, 1914—Garrison prisoners in confinement, 1,000; on probation, 88; percentage at liberty performing their military duties, 8. March 31, 1915—Garrison prisoners in confinement, 911; on probation, 127; performing hard labor without confinement, 278; at liberty on suspended sentences, 41; percentage at liberty performing their military duties, 33. It was expected that the use of the suspended sentence and of the sentence to hard labor without confinement would largely supersede release on probation, but on the contrary it appears that the number of garrison prisoners at liberty on probation increased forty-five per cent. during the first five months of the operation of the new system.

During the year 148 instruments and 431 bonds have been examined by the J.A.D. Besides it has also handled during the year 1,448 clemency cases, 107 parole reports, 32 re-enlistment cases, 156 restoration to duty cases, 319 cases of restoration of citizenship rights, 82 eight-hour-a-day law reports and 17 line of duty cases, as well as 1,253 miscellaneous cases upon various legal questions involving in some instances much consideration and research. This shows a material increase in the number and importance of the legal questions on both the military and civil sides acted upon by the office during the year, while there has been no increase in the personnel of the office during that time. This has severely taxed the small force to keep up to date.

REPORT OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., in his report for the fiscal year 1915 says that if the Army is maintained at its present strength the activities of the corps require an increase of 6 majors, 6 captains, 26 first lieutenants, 18 master signal electricians, 54 first class sergeants, 60 sergeants, 70 corporals, 250 first class privates and 76 privates. This would make possible the enlargement of the existing field and telegraph companies into battalions, as would be required in time of war. This increase would barely suffice to fill out these battalions and supply men for the detail work of the corps. Should the Army be increased to 180,000 men there should be an increase to 3,531 of all ranks in the Signal Corps, exclusive of the aviation section. This assumes the theory that the proportion of the Signal Corps should be two and a half per cent. of combatant troops. The recommendations for increase in strength of the aviation section are precisely similar; for present strength an increase of 46 officers and 410 men, in order to supply sufficient troops to man five aero squadrons and an aviation school. To-day the Army has not enough officers and men, to say nothing of machines, to provide three squadrons among the five tactical divisions, unless the Aviation School be suspended—and even at that there would be a shortage of enlisted men. The plan proposed for the aviation section, in case the Army is increased to 180,000 men, is much more satisfactory. It calls for a force of 368 officers and 2,360 enlisted men, organized in eighteen squadrons, one for each of the seven tactical divisions into which the mobile Army would be organized under this plan; one for Corregidor, one for Hawaii, one for the Canal Zone, one for each of the three Coast Artillery districts in the United States, and five for the Field Artillery. The total cost of the equipment for these organizations would be \$4,284,000.

The officers of the aviation reserve corps should be such qualified pilots of American citizenship as shall have demonstrated their fitness for the aviation service under regulations to be established by the Secretary of War and have been commissioned as first lieutenants in the aviation reserve corps. On entering the corps these officers should agree to serve at least three weeks in each year at one of the aviation stations in the country, and while so serving should receive the pay and allowances of a first lieutenant. In order that sufficient enlisted men may be obtained for the aviation reserve corps at the outbreak of hostilities the Signal office should be authorized to keep a list of the names and addresses of those who are qualified for the service and have expressed a willingness to volunteer.

Great emphasis is placed upon the importance of the rôle played by air craft in this war. "Air craft are now employed for strategical and tactical reconnaissance and the prevention of reconnaissance by the enemy's air craft, for the direction and control of fire of the field artillery, for the destruction of the enemy's personnel and matériel by explosives and incendiary missiles and other means, and for the rapid transportation of superior commanding officers. The value of air craft, and especially of the aeroplane, in the field of reconnaissance has been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. Whatever may be the opinions of military men as regards the offensive importance of air craft and the present standing of the dirigible, there is no longer a question as to the value of the aeroplane in rapid and long range reconnaissance work, and of its power to secure and transmit by radio, visual signal or direct flight information of the utmost importance to armies in the field. So true is this that it seems probable the aeroplane and, to some smaller degree, all air craft have altered not the principles of strategy, which are immutable, but the theory and application of tactics." Not only has it been proved that the aeroplane is invaluable in locating the position of the enemy, but it has especial value to a commander in keeping him constantly in touch with the locations and movements of all the units of his command under the changing conditions of war. It is also well established that the accuracy, value and effect in service of field and siege artillery and indeed of the heavy guns afloat and ashore have been greatly increased by this agency, and it may almost be said that guns are fought by means of the eyes of the aviator.

"The use of the aeroplane as a defense against aeroplane attack and for the rapid transmission of commanding officers or important personages to designations sought is, of course, obvious," says the report. "It is for these reasons—at all events, in part—that hereafter aeroplane squadrons should be composed of three companies, with a total of twelve machines to the squadron. Two companies should have eight reconnaissance machines (four to each company), and the third company should be made up of two rapid flying machines for chase or transport purposes and two machines of the bomb carrying or offensive type. Such are the conclusions reached from experience abroad."

Another recommendation is for a Signal Corps reserve, which should be formed of telephone and telegraph operators, linemen, etc., who might volunteer their forces and be kept on file at the War Department. This would serve to make up for the deficiency in properly trained men in the Organized Militia, which has but twenty-one companies, many of them small. An item in the 1917 estimates is for 100 motor cycles for the establishment of motor cycle sections of companies. It is also recom-

mended that the system of detail of officers now in use in the Ordnance Department be held to include the Signal Corps and that the necessary legislation be enacted to relieve the corps of the operation of the Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system. Attention is drawn to the trouble caused by the existing law governing details of subalterns from the line to the aviation section. Such officers at present must be unmarried lieutenants under thirty years of age. As a matter of fact, the proportion of first and second lieutenants fulfilling these requirements is only 34.4 per cent. of the men in these grades, and only 6.4 per cent. of the first lieutenants can qualify. As approximately one-fifth of the applicants for this service fail to pass the physical examination, if this ratio persists it means that only twenty-seven per cent. of the total number of lieutenants are eligible. In the circumstances, the Chief Signal Officer remarks, he believes it is unnecessary expressly to debar married officers, inasmuch as every officer knows the risk he runs in taking up aviation work. Also he considers that the age limit is too low. It should be raised and officers of field rank should be detailed to the aviation section. He makes the point that in any case the command of an aeroplane squadron is too important a position for any officer under field rank.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U.S.A.

The report of Brig. Gen. Dan C. Kingman, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., for the fiscal year 1915 shows that the number of officers in the corps was 207, a decrease of five during the year; with twenty-three graduates commissioned just after the expiration of the fiscal year. The corps for the period was eighteen below the recently increased maximum of 248. But one officer was commissioned from civil life. Seven per cent., or fifteen, of the officers while performing some duty under the control of the Chief of Engineers were simultaneously performing other duties; while 103, or fifty per cent., were on duty entirely detached from his control; fifty-four per cent., or 112, were engaged on military duty exclusively; fifty-six, or twenty-seven per cent., were engaged on non-military duty exclusively, and thirty-nine, or nineteen per cent., were performing both military and non-military duty.

There is a shortage of Engineer troops in the United States of one mounted battalion, complete; two headquarters for dismounted battalions, and four dismounted companies. The General Staff recommended, with the approval of the Secretary of War, that Congress increase the Engineers, so that there shall be for each Infantry division a regiment of Engineers of two battalions, each of six companies, to give six per cent. of the Infantry strength; and for each Cavalry division a three-company mounted battalion, to give 3.7 per cent. of the Cavalry strength.

The work of the corps in building fortifications and river and harbor improvement has been carried forward consistently, and in every section of the country the officers of the corps are setting high standards of engineering efficiency. For continuing battery construction work under way or projected an estimate of \$2,533,000 has been submitted. On the important work of building fortifications General Kingman writes:

"Unless our fortifications are to become obsolete changes in any of the elements of naval offense must be met by corresponding changes in seacoast batteries, and these changes must in most cases consist not merely of modifying the older emplacements by affording additional protection for the gun platforms and magazines against the increased power of naval guns, or in mounting more powerful guns in these older emplacements, but rather in the construction of absolutely new batteries in new locations. If the guns which were to be mounted in these older batteries had been of longer range the locations of the batteries would in many cases have been different, and if more powerful and longer range guns be mounted in these older batteries a large proportion of this increased power and range will in most cases be lost. For the above reasons it should be noted that a fixed project for seacoast defense can never be adequate, and its obsolescence must begin before it can be completed. It is believed that our seacoast defenses can best be kept sufficiently up to date by the adoption of a regular annual program which will provide for replacing a regular year from four to ten per cent. of our older emplacements, depending upon the size and condition of the older emplacements and the rate of progress being made in naval offense."

CANADIAN OVERSEAS RAILWAY CORPS.

The British War Office asked the Dominion government recently to arrange for the recruiting in Canada of a force of a little over 500 men for railway repair and reconstruction work in Europe during the continuance of the war. At the request of the Dominion government the Canadian Pacific Railroad management, through the president, Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, undertook the organization of such a corps and to name the officers and to select the men. The organization is in progress under C. W. P. Ramsey, engineer of construction eastern lines, C.P.R.R., Montreal, who has been granted extended leave and who will rank as lieutenant colonel in command.

The force, which is to be mobilized at St. John, N.B., will have a regimental staff comprising the commanding officer, who will rank as lieutenant colonel; a chief engineer, who will rank as major; a quartermaster, who will rank as major; an adjutant, who will rank as captain; a paymaster, who will rank as captain, and a medical officer, who will rank as captain. The corps will be divided into two companies, A and B, each under the command of a major, who will be superintendent of construction, with a captain as a second in command, the captain of A Company being bridge engineer, and the captain of B Company being general foreman of repairs. Each company will be divided into two platoons under the command of a lieutenant, one of whom in each company will be assistant engineer and the other assistant to the adjutant. The strength of each company, outside of the officers, will be 252 men. Each company will be identical in its make-up. Under each platoon commander there will be a sergeant drill instructor, who will provide for the military instruction under the supervision of the platoon commander. For working purposes each company will be directly under the command of the company major, who, as above stated, will be superintendent of construction. The right platoon of each company will consist of a locomotive crew, blacksmith crew, telegraph crew, timber trestle crew, bridge derrick car crew and three labor crews. The left platoon will consist of track pile driver

produce upon the civilian mind when printed in the newspapers of the country from which the captors come. Full well they know that it will be snapped up, worried over and made much of, for the civilian mind will bring to bear on it ignorance, credulity and bad temper.

To "eat out" notices, the economy and bad temper. "So, when a soldier's diary contains the words: 'Our lieutenant was drunk again last night' or 'Food is running very low and our officers get the best of it,' or 'Four stragglers were severely punished last night, but grumbling continues,' then that diary is first of all photographed and attested and series of facsimiles of the pages containing significant sentences are produced. Also typewritten copies are made, and these, together with the facsimiles, are sent to important newspapers.

"The fact that in armies numbering millions upon millions there are by the nature of things human thousands upon thousands of whiners and shirkers nevertheless figures in the calculations of the civilian mind. In 1870, when General Sheridan was military observer with the German armies, he wrote to President Grant a letter in which he heartily praised the discipline, intelligence and valor of the German soldiers, but he gave praise to the shade of discrimination intolerable to the civilian mind, by adding that there was 'about the same percentage of sneaks and runaways as in the war between North and South.'"

MR. BRECKINRIDGE REPLIES.

War Department, Office of the Assistant Secretary,
Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In an editorial of your issue of Dec. 18 you stated that in an address delivered before the Southern Commercial Congress at Charleston, S.C., on Dec. 15, I spoke in criticism or challenge of the officers of the General Staff. There was nothing in that address susceptible of any such interpretation.

You stated that "It is understood that before he delivered it both the President and the Secretary of War went over it and approved it." Any such understanding neither could have been based upon fact nor upon a reasonable diligence on the part of your Washington representative in endeavoring to ascertain the facts. All he had to do was to make simple inquiry at any one of three places to find that this was not the fact.

You imply objection to my use of the word "conscription" and stated that conscription is quite a different thing from compulsory military training. The Century Dictionary defines conscription as "A compulsory enrolment by lot or selection of suitable men for military or naval service," and it defines a conscript as "One who is compulsorily enrolled for military or naval service."

You stated that "There is a certain sort of naïveté shown by Mr. Breckinridge in his attempt to make it appear that schemes devised by previous students of our military needs which involved the essential idea of compelling effective military training were the same as one which depends wholly upon volunteering * * * whereas but a few sentences before this statement in your own editorial you italicized my own language, which pointed out that the difference between the measure formulated by Thomas Jefferson for the purpose of providing a Federal citizen soldiery and the present proposition of the Continental Army was that Thomas Jefferson's scheme "embodied the idea of compulsory service."

The other authority I quoted by specification was Gen. Emory Upton. May I direct your attention to page 14 of the Introduction to his monumental work, in which he says, in speaking of his own recommendations of military policy:

"The main features of the proposed system are as follows: First. In time of peace and war the military forces of the country to consist of the Regular Army, the *National Volunteers*, and the Militia.

"The Regular Army in time of peace to be organized on the expansive principle and in proportion to the population, not to exceed one thousand in one million.

"The National *Volunteers* to be officered and supported by the Government, to be organized on the expansive principle and to consist in time of peace of one battalion of two hundred men to each Congressional district.

"The Militia to be supported exclusively by the states and as a last resort to be used only as intended by the Constitution, namely, to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions."

It is inconceivable that you desire to publish to the officers of the Service misstatements of fact. Therefore it is confidently expected that you will publish this letter of correction as conspicuously as you published the misstatements to which I have invited your attention.

SOLDIERS' DIARIES.

HENRY BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. Breckinridge said, as noted last week: "Some self-imagined von Moltke, Napoleon or Cæsar, or Alexander can sit isolated in his cloister, disregarding all the facts and laws and sentiments of our body politic, and bring forth a nostrum acceptable to himself and perhaps plausible to the unthinking or to the reckless. But it is the duty of responsible statesmen to keep themselves within the law, to conceive something that has some hope of practicability and some assurance of adoption." This was interpreted as an indirect slap at the General Staff's proposals for adequate defense.

Mr. Breckbridge said that it was his purpose "to expound the program of land defense recommended for adoption by the President," and added: "The foundation stone of this military policy is the Continental Army. And if this Army is established there will have been effected the greatest military reform that has ever been effected since the establishment of the Federal Constitution." Whether or not this somewhat exuberant praise of a scheme regarded by military experts as impracticable and a makeshift had the advance approval of those high in authority, it certainly accords with their expressed opinions.

It is obvious that enrolment for compulsory military training is a different matter from conscription, which Mr. Breckinridge quotes the dictionary as defining as compulsory enrolment for military service.

As to Thomas Jefferson, we fail to follow Mr. Breckinridge's line of thought. The Continental Army is one of volunteer service. Jefferson in his scheme embodied on the other hand, the idea of compulsory service. That was what Mr. Breckinridge said, to be sure; but he had just included Jefferson among great minds that had come "practically to the same conclusion" on our military problem. A scheme based on volunteering and one based on compulsion cannot be considered "practically similar."

In an editorial appearing in these columns on Nov. 13 we pointed out "the mistake of comparing Secretary Garrison's plan for an Army of 400,000 officerless, unorganized Continentals with the late Major Gen.

Emory Upton's suggestions for a force of trained National Volunteers to supplement the Regular Army in times of peace. General Upton, "we venture to say would have been among the first to point out the mistaken aspects of any proposition that expected 400,000 men, whose total training consisted of two months a year for three years, to stand in the first line of defense. His suggestion was that the National Volunteers be officered and supported by the Federal Government on the expansive principle. "This plan possesses the great merit, which the Garrison plan does not, that it recognized the importance of having National Volunteers who should be adequately trained. Training is everything—extended training."

Again we fail to see wherein great minds had come to a "practically similar" conclusion. Had Mr. Breckinridge turned to an earlier page of General Upton's book he would have found him noting as causes of weakness in our military system: "Reliance upon voluntary enlistments, instead of voluntary enlistments coupled with conscription"; and citing the necessity for a bounty as "a national consequence of voluntary enlistments."

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS REPORT.

Definite progress has been made during the year ending Oct. 1, 1915, toward the development of the Militia into an efficient field force, and while some units have failed of recognition under the requirements, distinct progress in the aggregate has been made toward the model or standard demanded by the divisional scheme of Militia organization. This pleasing statement is given in the annual report of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, in his annual report for the year ending Oct. 1, 1915.

The aggregate strength of the Organized Militia is 8,705 commissioned officers and 120,693 enlisted men, a decrease over last year of eighty-seven officers and an increase of 1,442 enlisted men.

General Mills points out that on the divisional basis there is altogether an excess of Infantry units, though not an excess in numerical strength in Infantry as a whole, even on a peace basis. While there have been gains in Cavalry, Field Artillery and machine-gun units, there are still serious deficiencies in those respects, as well as in Engineers, Signal and sanitary troops. There is a deficiency in Coast Artillery Militia (on the basis of coast defense requirements as estimated by the Chief of Coast Artillery) of twenty-one per cent. in company units, and on a numerical basis a deficiency of thirty-eight per cent. in commissioned officers and fifty-seven per cent. of enlisted men.

General Mills among other things notes the helpful work of inspector-instructors and sergeant instructors among the Militia. He points out that there has been an unsatisfactory attendance at armory drills, but praises the excellence of the instruction given at officers' camps, the attendance at which was greater than ever before. General Mills also praises the state camps of instruction, and calls attention to the fact that the demand for instructors from the Regular Army was greater than the supply.

One hundred and five officers and 202 sergeants are at present on duty with the Militia, and these numbers, General Mills points out, could be increased advantageously to 300 officers and 500 sergeants.

It is unfortunate that no improvement in rifle practice is shown over the year 1914, which was then very unsatisfactory. "If anything," General Mills says, "a worse condition is shown to exist. According to the lowest standard that could possibly be accepted, target practice can be considered as satisfactory in only eight states, and is unsatisfactory in all the remaining states."

The attendance and work of the Coast Artillery and Field Artillery troops at outdoor instruction is praised. About six months would be required to train the Militia as a body for encountering in the field a well disciplined enemy. The failure of certain states to appropriate sufficient funds for the proper support of their Militia, it is pointed out by General Mills, is a serious handicap to the whole.

General Mills notes that improvement is shown in property accounts, and points out the need of a proper proportion of auxiliary arms and of a larger proportion of machine guns, and possibly automatic rifles for Infantry. The importance of providing an efficient supply department has been shown by the experience of the great European war.

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

The report of the Acting Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Col. Charles S. Walcott, jr., U.S.A., shows the extent of our foreign possessions, covering as it does our operations in the Philippines and Porto Rico; also of our receivership in San Domingo. The records of the administration by American officials of the port of Vera Cruz during the period of its occupation have been placed in the custody of the Bureau, but beyond the statement of this fact the report makes no reference to them.

The wisdom of the transfer of the government of the Moro Province, P.I., to civil control is held to be justified by the peaceful and orderly conditions now prevailing in the province. A brief statement is made of the local legislation for the Philippines, and of the progress in Congress of the Jones bill. The Philippine Health Bureau has continued with success its struggle against soil pollution, for pure water supply, and against a threatened epidemic of cholera which ended in the disappearance of the last known case of either rat or human plague Sept. 12, 1914. Vaccination and municipal sanitation are being carried forward rapidly.

There was a decrease during the year of about \$4,000,000 in the foreign commerce of the Philippine, due principally to the loss of imports by the European war. The exports increased about \$500,000. About one-half of the exports were to the United States and about one-half the imports from the United States. The islands have a bonded indebtedness of \$16,125,000 at four per cent. interest. They also guarantee \$3,490,000 bonds of the Manila Railroad Company. The gold standard fund amounts to \$9,228,004.72. The total revenue of the Philippines was \$10,980,671.02 (U.S. currency), and the expenditures \$12,530,626.93, there being a balance of \$4,982,994.90 from the previous year. There were 610,519 children enrolled in the public schools, with an average attendance of \$441,742 with a teaching force of 539 Americans and 9,396 Filipinos.

There has been no Congressional legislation of importance for Porto Rico, and there is urgent demand for an improvement of the harbor of San Juan to meet the

demand of its growing commerce. The Porto Rico irrigation scheme is making satisfactory progress. The exports of Porto Rico increased \$6,254,145, to a total of \$49,356,907, due to an increase in the price of sugar. The imports of \$33,884,296 were \$2,522,491 less than last year. The revenue receipts were \$3,867,363.94, and the expenditures \$5,271,317.32. From repayment transfers and loans \$3,661,343.27 was obtained. The bonded indebtedness amounts to \$7,980,000.

NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

Seventeen out of the twenty-four members of the Naval Consulting Board met in New York city on Dec. 22, and discussed plans for national defense. There were meetings first by these sub-committees: Ordnance and explosions; production, organization, manufactures and standardization; submarines, internal combustion motors; food and sanitation; electricity; aeronautics; steam engineering and ship propulsion and ship construction.

In the evening the committee met as a whole and discussed the result of their day's work. H. E. Coffin, chairman of the committee, on production, etc., and standardization, said there was no attempt to dictate as to what is to be done, but to make practical suggestions to the Department. He added: "One of the concrete things done to-day and which will at once be put up to the Navy Department is for the practical training of men for the aviation school. It is suggested that the Department detail men to spend three months at the different automobile factories to study the motors, so that they may be thoroughly practical. The board of directors of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce has invited the Department to send men to the factories for this purpose, and if it is done in ninety days there will be 1,000 men for the aviation service who have a thoroughly practical knowledge of the motors. The first move was also made toward getting the aeroplane industries together for standardization purposes."

L. K. Baekland, chairman of committee on ordnance and explosives, pointed out that this country would make a big mistake if it ran short of smokeless powder. "To make this powder," said Mr. Baekland, "nitric acid is needed. There are two elements on which the United States is dependent on outside sources, potash salts and nitrates, which come from Chile. Should this country be at war with a foreign Power all that would be necessary to absolutely cripple us would be to stop the export of nitrates from Chile. Germany is in this same condition, but the German chemists have made nitric acid synthetically from the nitrogen in the air. Our committee has suggested that the Department obtain some water power in the interior and establish a unit for the manufacture of nitric acid."

The board held a second meeting at the New York Navy Yard on Dec. 23.

THE HAMMOND RADIO PROJECTILE.

Congress has been asked by the Secretary of War to appropriate \$530,000 for the purchase from John Hays Hammond, jr., of his invention, the Hammond radio projectile, a type of torpedo controlled by wireless either from the shore or from a battleship, which can be operated on the surface or as the usual type of torpedo. Representative Sherly, chairman of the Fortifications Sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations, has looked into the merits of the proposition and has been greatly impressed with its effectiveness. Senator Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, has also become interested in the invention and has taken the matter up with the Secretary of War. Mr. Hammond claims that by his invention he can control the course of this type of torpedo for a distance of five miles. In tests made at his laboratory at Gloucester, Mass., a bamboo pole weighted so that it would stand upright in the water, three and a half miles off shore, was hit ten times out of fifteen.

Mr. Hammond has been offered by foreign governments much larger sums for his invention than the amount estimated by the War Department, but he believes that he should give his own country the preference in its use. He has devoted to the perfection of the invention seven years of labor and has expended \$300,000 in his experiments with its various features. In writing to Senator Martin, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, the Secretary of War urges the immediate purchase of the invention, saying that it has been fully tested by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, and that it has been demonstrated that it will be of great value to the country's system of coast defenses. The Secretary's letter to Senator Martin, which was dated March 2, 1915, follows:

"The War Department has for a long time been inspecting inventions or devices of Mr. John Hays Hammond, jr. He has a radio-dynamic torpedo, which, as far as we know, is the first successful application of radio-electricity to controlling a torpedo at a distance from the shore. It is now believed that the matter is in such shape that it can be definitely dealt with. The initial steps were taken under the supervision of members of the Coast Artillery Corps, and met with their approval. Subsequently, it was submitted to the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, a board composed of General Scott, Chief of Staff; General Kingman, Chief of Engineers; General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; General Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery; Colonel Davis, of the Coast Artillery; Colonel Treat, of the Field Artillery, and Mr. Cockrell, a civilian member.

"That board has reported to me that they believe this invention or device to be of great value in our coast defenses, and has recommended that the exclusive rights be purchased by this country. The lump sum payment is \$530,000, which this board reports to me is a fair and proper sum for what we will acquire.

"Mr. Hammond will explain to you his own state of mind concerning the matter, and generally speaking, I gather that his position is that, if his own country, that is the United States, desires this, he wishes them to have it, and considers that the price at which he offers it is a moderate and proper price. If his own country does not desire it, he wishes to make the best arrangements he can with other nations. Officers of experience advise me that this invention is such that we should not lose the chance, both for its present potentiality and for its future possibilities, now that it is offered to us at the sum and under the circumstances at which we can acquire it.

"This matter, of course, would have been brought to the attention of the proper committees earlier, if it had been in shape to do so, which it was not. It was not until yesterday that the board was able to complete and

present to me its final report in this matter. I have taken the matter up with Mr. Sherly, in whose committee this matter would properly come in the House, but there is nothing pending before his committee now, the Fortification bill having passed and being now in the President's hands.

"It was suggested to me last night that if this matter were brought to your attention, and considered that it was of sufficient importance and seriousness, you might provide for it in the General Deficiency bill, now before your committee.

"I am taking the liberty of asking your committee to consider this matter at the hands of General Weaver, who can speak for the Department concerning the scientific value of this weapon, and Mr. Hammond, the inventor, who can tell you everything from his side.

"I can only say that, acting under the advice of those best able to give advice, I would do as they recommend and would buy the rights in question at the sum named.

"It is, of course, possible that the committee and Mr. Hammond can arrive at any desirable arrangement with respect to terms and time and conditions of payment, etc."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Celtic will leave West Indian waters about Feb. 1 for the Boston Yard for docking. From Boston the vessel will proceed to the New York Yard and will leave that port about Feb. 29 for Guantanamo.

The Melville, now at the Philadelphia Yard, will leave about Dec. 30 for Newport and New York.

Upon the arrival of the Uncas at the naval station, New Orleans, the Peoria, now at that station, will proceed to the naval station, Key West, to resume duty at that station.

The flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, has been transferred from the Saratoga to the Brooklyn.

The Prairie, now at Philadelphia, will not return to Haytian waters before the third proximo, at least.

The fuel ship Proteus, now en route from Honolulu to San Francisco, will load a cargo at the latter place and proceed to Olongapo, P.I.

Jacob P. Windnes, U.S.N., chief water tender, died at the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 17, 1915, as a result of burns due to explosion of gas in the coal bunkers of the U.S.S. Delaware. Windnes has been in the naval service since 1896, and gave as his home, Norge, Va.

Dr. Miller R. Hutchison, of the Navy Consulting Board, and the assistant of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, after receiving examination papers from the third group of officers and members of the Atlantic Submarine Flotilla to study at the Edison factories at Orange, N.J., announced on Dec. 19 that he believed the plan a great success. Of the thirty-three officers and seventy-one men who have so far undertaken the work not one has passed an examination below ninety-five per cent. They have studied electrical motors, the ordinary storage battery, Mr. Edison's new storage battery, by which he hopes to eliminate the danger of chlorine gas, and the work in the research and testing departments.

We have received a copy of an exceedingly handsome souvenir booklet of the U.S. Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., for Christmas, 1915. It was published under the auspices of the amusement office of the training station, of which Lieut. (J.G.) E. A. Lofquist, U.S.N., is in charge, and it was compiled by Ray W. Byrns, Chief Yeoman, U.S.N. The souvenir was published for the benefit of the amusement fund which provides athletic gear, all field day and tournament prizes, orchestra music, vaudeville and moving picture shows for the amusement of the enlisted personnel. The souvenir contains many interesting photographs showing the splendid facilities, and the beautiful situation of the training school. A complete roster of the officers and men at the station is also given, the commandant being Capt. Philip Andrews, U.S.N., and the executive officer, Lieut. Comdr. Wallace Berthoff, U.S.N. Among the handsome illustrations are the following: Football team of the station, officers of the station and the instructors of apprentice seamen, apprentice seamen brigade and photographs of various drills, views of the educational school, various views of the barracks, including exterior and interior. The hospital training school is also described by P.A. Surg. W. H. Halsey, in charge of the school, with illustrations. The social and religious features are described by Chaplain C. Q. Wright, U.S.N., and the educational school by Ensign F. E. Johnson, educational instructor. The school for yeomen is also described and illustrated, and a very beautiful picture of the training station occupies two whole pages in the center of the souvenir. There are many other illustrations in the souvenir, including pictures of all the different companies, and its publication is highly creditable to those engaged with it.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA, ATLANTIC FLEET.

The destroyers in the Atlantic have been reorganized as follows:

Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet—Birmingham (flag); Melville (tender).

Fifth Division—O'Brien (flag); Jenkins, Jarvis, Paulding, Patterson and Fanning.

Sixth Division—Wadsworth (flag); Cummings, McDougal, Winslow, Ericsson and Cassin.

Seventh Division—Balch (flag); Parker, Aylwin, Nicholson, Cushing and Benham.

First Reserve Flotilla—Panther (flag and tender).

First Division—Smith (flag); Flusser, Lamson, Preston and Reid.

Second Division—Walke (flag); Monaghan, Perkins, Roe, Sterrett and Terry.

Second Reserve Flotilla—Dixie (flag and tender).

Third Division—Drayton (flag); Warrington, Henley and McCall.

Fourth Division—Trippe (flag); Burrows, Ammen, Jonett and Beale.

In a recent opinion the Judge Advocate General of the Navy held that a proposed general order of the Navy Department limiting membership in the aviation branch of the Naval Militia to "citizens of the United States" would not be legal in view of the Acts of Jan. 21, 1903, May 27, 1908, and Feb. 25, 1914, which provide that the Militia shall consist of "every able-bodied male of foreign birth, and who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age," in addition to citizens of the various states, territories, etc., and that the Naval Militia shall consist of such part of the Organized Militia as may be

duly prescribed in each state, territory and the District of Columbia. In a case where an officer of the Naval Militia of the state of Michigan was subpoenaed as a witness to testify in the trial by Navy G.C.M. of an enlisted man of the Navy, the Judge Advocate General held that this Naval Militia officer, being a civilian not in Government employ, would be entitled to receive \$1.50 a day for each day of actual attendance before the court and five cents a mile from place of residence to place of trial and return, the same as allowed in the cases of other civilian witnesses.

DIESEL ENGINES IN SUBMARINES.

547 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1915.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:
Apropos of Diesel engines in relation to submarine torpedoboats and the statement that they were unsatisfactory and could not be made to work well on shore, I think that I showed in a previous communication that they did perform well on shore. Now I offer some testimony to show how well they perform afloat.

Of the twenty submarine torpedoboats built in America for the British government, the first lot built at Montreal crossed the Atlantic under their own power, and, at least, one made a no-stop run to Malta. The vessels which made the run to Portsmouth, England, had on arrival enough fuel to have enabled them to make the return voyage to Canada.

All these boats were of the same type. Some slight sacrifice in surface speed was made, thirteen instead of fourteen knots maximum, but that was all. The submerged speed was the same. They carried four torpedo tubes and were powered with four-cycle internal combustion engines. Their length was 150 feet 3 1/2 inches; surface displacement was 357.7 tons; submerged displacement, exclusive of superstructure, was 434 tons, and the engines were nearly twice as heavy, but more than twice as reliable. I have no precise figures on the relative weight of the engines, but the proportion stated is reliable. Considering the poor efficiency of the two-stroke cycle engine the disadvantage of weight of the four-stroke cycle engine diminishes.

For submarine torpedoboats reliability of the motive power is a prime necessity. Steam propulsion while undoubtedly practicable will be attended, before successful accomplishment, by some heart-breaking experiences in submarine torpedoboats.

WILLIAM NELSON LITTLE,
Rear Admiral, U.S.N.

MARRIED AVIATORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is hoped that the proposed Army legislation by the present Congress will change the wording of the recent act establishing the aviation section of the Signal Corps, wherein it provides that aviators shall be detailed "from unmarried lieutenants of the line."

To enact that all aviators remain single would be inexpedient as well as undesirable, for a large number of our most experienced flyers are married, and we could ill afford to spare their services; and to detail a bachelor to flying duty and permit him to marry the next day, if he so desires, and remain on that duty (as allowed under the present law), is manifestly absurd.

In the last analysis this rather personal matter should be one for wifely acquiescence, and not for Congressional edict.

D. E. IRRAM.

The cases of two midshipmen who are charged with drinking intoxicating liquors and with obtaining liquor unlawfully are now in the hands of the President. According to the report which has been transmitted through the Secretary of War, the midshipmen in question were guilty of a number of breaches of discipline. It appears that the laws of Maryland class midshipmen as minors and that the colored man who secured the liquor is liable to prosecution. The civil authorities at Annapolis are investigating the case and will prosecute the man who purchased the liquor if he can be found. The offense of the midshipmen is aggravated by the fact that when they returned from their lark they climbed up on Bancroft Hall and proceeded to serenade the neighborhood. When they were called by the officer they refused to come down and ran away. The Secretary refused to give out their names for publication.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

Great Lakes, Ill., Dec. 21, 1915.
In accordance with the advice of Comdr. W. A. Moffett, Commandant of the Naval Training Station, several of the ensigns attached to the Naval Training Station for instruction duty have written letters to the President of the Naval War College at Newport, R.I., requesting permission to take the Naval War College Extension Course "B." This correspondence course covers a period of two years, in which numerous lectures are to be read and many problems and diagrams worked out and made. For the use of the officers taking the course a large room has been provided in the Administration Building. With the collection of books now on hand a small War College Library has been formed, and everything is made convenient for the solving of the fleet war problems on the war game board in this room.

The Commandant has suggested that each hole in the nine-hole golf course be named after one of the large universities of the East and West. For instance, one will be called Harvard, another Michigan, and so on through the nine, not by any means forgetting the Service Academies, which will have the places of honor. The colors of each university taken will probably be indicated on the flag and number; thus, Harvard's flag will be red with a white number sewed on it. Just recently a little farm house near the station was burned to the ground. As soon as it was learned that the poor family was badly in need of food and clothes, immediate steps were taken through the efforts of Miss Miriam Thompson, daughter of Chaplain Frank Thompson, to lessen their suffering, and as a result a handsome Christmas box valued at \$100 was given them by the officers and ladies of the station.

Paymr. Neal B. Farwell recently made a splendid address in Chicago before a large body of electrical engineers. To illustrate his speech a number of pictures of the station were shown on lantern slides. Ensign Joseph H. Hoffman, attached to the U.S.S. Kansas, visited the station last Wednesday. He is now on a leave of fifteen days, but has been ordered to Panama for instruction in submarines.

A fancy dress dance has been planned by the officers of the station for New Year Eve's entertainment. It will be held in the Auditorium, and the station orchestra will render the music. A number of outside guests have been invited, and it

is expected that this will be one of the largest dances of the season.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 17, 1915.
A delightful tea-dance was given this afternoon by Capt. and Mrs. John H. Page, honoring their sister, Miss Marjorie Page. The post hall was beautifully decorated in the holiday colors, holly and mistletoe occupying their own important places. Gen. and Mrs. Page received with the host and hostess, and every one in the post, as well as many Portland friends, availed themselves of the delightful opportunity of welcoming Miss Page again after her long illness.

Col. and Mrs. French and little daughter arrived to-day and are for a few days house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Offley. Mrs. George M. Parker on Wednesday gave a bridge tea. The honors fell to Mrs. Cruikshank and Mrs. Brooke. Mrs. Parker was assisted by Mesdames Brooke and Waring and her sister, Miss Patricia Cooper.

The last meeting of the bridge club was at the home of Mrs. William Brooke. The prizes were won by Mesdames Rockwell, Rowe and Brooke. Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee Minnergo and family arrived Saturday and were house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Murray Baldwin until settled in quarters 144-B.

The bi-monthly hop Friday was most successful. Permission was obtained to use the quarters occupied by the Commanding General of the 7th Brigade when this was a brigade post, and this was a great improvement on the club or even the post hall for an informal affair.

Capt. and Mrs. Waldron, of Fort Stevens, are here for a short time, as Captain Waldron is having medical treatment. Mrs. Jens Bugge and children leave for the East next Monday to join Captain Bugge at Hot Springs. Mrs. James B. Woolnough is expected home from St. Vincent's Hospital in Portland Sunday, where she has been for the past fortnight following an operation for appendicitis.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Uncas, arrived at Key West Dec. 22.
Proteus, sailed from Honolulu for San Francisco Dec. 22.
Aylwin, arrived at New York Yard Dec. 22.
Ceticus, arrived at Guantanamo Dec. 23.
Patapsco, sailed from Norfolk for Guantanamo Dec. 23.
Wilmington, arrived Dec. 21 at Manila, P.I.
C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, Potomac and Severn, arrived Dec. 21 at Cristobal, Canal Zone.
Cleveland, sailed Dec. 21 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for Balboa, Canal Zone.
Galveston, arrived Dec. 22 at Manila, P.I.
Raleigh, arrived Dec. 21 at San Diego, Cal.
Sacramento, arrived Dec. 22 at the Norfolk Yard.
Saturn, arrived Dec. 21 at the Mare Island Yard.
Utah, arrived Dec. 21 at the Brooklyn Yard.
Yorktown, arrived Dec. 21 at the Mare Island Yard.
Jupiter, arrived Dec. 22 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Baltimore, arrived Dec. 22 at Charleston, S.C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 17.—Lieut. Comdr. Myles Joyce detached Birmingham; to command Alabama.
Lieut. Macgillivray Milne detached command Trippe; to Birmingham.
Lieut. (J.G.) M. S. Brown detached McCall; to Birmingham.
Lieut. (J.G.) R. L. Montgomery detached Hannibal; continue treatment Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.
Ensign J. R. Redman detached Yorktown; to Prometheus.
Ensign Thomas Shine detached Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.; to Prometheus.
Naval Constr. E. S. Land detached fleet constructor, Atlantic Fleet, Jan. 3, 1916; to Atlantic Fleet.
Gun. Herman Kossler detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Vermont.
Mach. W. W. Wilkins detached Hartford; to Delaware.

DEC. 18.—Lieut. A. W. Brown detached Baltimore Dec. 27; to Paducah, Jan. 3, 1916.
Lieut. J. J. McCracken detached command Alabama; continue treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Lieut. (J.G.) D. S. McQuarrie to Prometheus.
Lieut. (J.G.) F. H. Luckel detached Prometheus Dec. 27; to West Virginia, Jan. 4, 1916.
Lieut. (J.G.) G. W. Hewlett detached Dixie; to Baltimore.
Ensign H. E. Burks detached receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15, 1916; to Raleigh.
Ensign S. E. Rose detached West Virginia Dec. 27; to Prometheus Jan. 4, 1916.
Asst. Surg. L. H. Williams, M.R.C., to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 3, 1916.

Naval Constr. G. C. Westervelt to fleet naval constructor, Atlantic Fleet, Jan. 3, 1916.
Civil Engr. W. H. Allen detached Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.; to home and wait orders.
Btsn. E. R. Wroughton detached St. Louis Jan. 20, 1916; to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.
Btsn. W. C. Milligan detached West Virginia Dec. 27; to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.
Btsn. Murry Wolfe detached Vestal Dec. 27; to home and wait orders.

Btsn. W. R. Buechner detached Supply Jan. 3, 1916; to Pittsburgh.
Btsn. E. L. Jones detached Virginia Dec. 27; to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

Btsn. J. H. MacDonald detached Birmingham Dec. 27; to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.
Gun. J. C. Heck detached Virginia Dec. 27; to Diving School, Newport, R.I.

Gun. Erich Richter detached Albany; to home and wait orders.
Gun. C. L. Tibbals detached Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.; to Diving School, Newport, R.I.
Gun. Axel Lindblad detached North Carolina; to Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.

Chief Mach. Z. A. Sherwin detached Delaware; to home and wait orders.
Mach. F. R. Kalde detached South Dakota; to home and wait orders.

Mach. Emery Smith detached receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.; to South Dakota.
Mach. G. E. Maynard detached South Carolina; to temporary duty receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa.

The following gunners for ordnance duty have been appointed from Dec. 16, 1915, and assigned to duty as follows:
Frank Stinecomb to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; Frank Kerr to Kentucky; A. H. Cummings to Kearsarge; H. J. Hansen to North Carolina; Rony Snyder to Virginia; Newcomb L. Damon to San Francisco; J. K. Campbell to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; George Kleinsmith, Albany; A. G. Martin to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; Daniel McCallum to Atlantic Reserve Fleet; J. M. Buckley to San Francisco; J. J. Madden to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; Robert Semple to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.

The following boatswains have been appointed from Dec. 16, 1915, and assigned to duty as follows:
S. L. Shade to St. Louis; L. W. Gumz to Birmingham; W. A. Ott to Vestal; H. W. Nimmo to Virginia; J. G. Sanders to Ontario; F. B. Webber to Supply; C. T. Campbell to Atlantic Reserve Fleet; C. A. Duppemann to San Francisco; H. G. Billings to Missouri; F. C. Nigg to Maryland; A. E. Freed to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; Frank Kinne to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; Andrew N. Anderson to St. Louis.

DEC. 19, SUNDAY.—No orders.

DEC. 20.—Lieut. (J.G.) B. V. Meade detached Connecticut Dec. 28, 1915; to Tallahassee Dec. 30, 1915.
Ensign J. W. Du Bos placed on retired list of officers from

Dec. 13, 1915, under the provisions of Sec. 1453 of the Revised Statutes (physical disability).
Mdm. R. M. Fortson detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty connection fitting out Nevada and on board when commissioned.

P.A. Paymr. D. B. Wainwright detached Naval Academy Jan. 1; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

P.A. Paymr. D. B. Wainwright detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 30, 1915; to Naval Academy.

Chief Btsn. Thomas Macklin detached command Osceola, to Naval Academy.

Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist to Maine.

Btsn. W. K. Bigger detached Naval Academy Jan. 8; to command Osceola.

Btsn. Q. E. Thomson detached Maryland; to Iroquois.

Btsn. J. E. Armstrong detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Alabama.

Gun. W. A. Eaton detached cruiser squadron, Atlantic Fleet; to the Washington.

Gun. O. E. Anderson detached Vermont; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Gun. E. A. Whited detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to cruiser squadron, Atlantic Fleet.

Chief Pay Clerk, E. Reed detached Missouri; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Note.—Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, retired, died at New York, N.Y., on Dec. 9, 1915.

DEC. 21.—Lieut. (J.G.) H. D. McHenry detached Tennessee Jan. 3, 1916; to connection fitting out Nevada and on board when commissioned.

Lieuts. (J.G.) R. B. Hammes and L. P. Wenzell detached Minnesota; to Tennessee.

Ensign J. H. Rockwell detached North Carolina; to Tennessee.

Ensign D. M. Stierce detached Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Jan. 12, 1916; to Tennessee.

Ensigns F. C. Hinton and M. J. Walker detached North Carolina; to Tennessee.

Ensign H. H. Jalbert detached Connecticut Jan. 5, 1916; to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes.

Chief Btsn. John Law detached receiving ship at New York, Jan. 10, 1916; to Wisconsin.

Chief Gun. Anthony McHugh detached Maine; to Vestal.

Chief Mach. William Herzberg detached Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., Jan. 17, 1916; to Wisconsin.

Chief Mach. C. S. Wolf to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., Jan. 17, 1916.

Chief Pay Clerk W. H. Crap detached Birmingham; to Tallahassee.

DEC. 22.—Lieut. D. I. Selfridge detached naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; to Asiatic Station, via January transport.

Lieut. (J.G.) N. B. Chase detached Georgia; to North Carolina.

Ensign T. H. Winters detached Tallahassee; to wait orders at Washington, D.C.

Ensign J. A. Lee detached New Hampshire; to Georgia.

Ensign H. G. Selfridge detached Minnesota; to Georgia.

P.A. Surg. E. W. Brown detached Raleigh; to Bushnell.

P.A. Surg. I. W. Robbins detached Bushnell; to Raleigh.

Acting Asst. Dental Surg. T. J. Daly appointed from Dec. 10, 1915; to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Acting Asst. Dental Surg. T. L. Sampson appointed from Dec. 10, 1915; to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Asst. Paymr. D. P. Heath detached Eagle; to home and wait orders.

Btsn. S. L. Shade detached St. Louis; to West Virginia.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 23.—Capt. J. M. Salladay detached Central Recruiting Division, Chicago; to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Capt. W. G. Fay detached 1st Brigade, Hayti; to resume duties, Marine Barracks, Guantanamo.

First Lieut. H. S. Green to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington, instead of Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

Second Lieut. G. W. Martin detached 1st Brigade, Hayti; to resume duties, Marine Barracks, Guantanamo.

Second Lieut. E. H. Morse detached 1st Brigade, Hayti; to resume duties, Naval Prison, Portsmouth.

Second Lieut. A. C. Dearing detached Marine Officers' School, Norfolk; to 10th Co., Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. F. J. Mitchell detached Marine Officers' School; to Marine Barracks, Guam.

Second Lieut. J. A. Minnis detached Marine Officers' School; to 26th Co., Marine Barracks, San Diego.

Second Lieut. A. Howard detached Marine Officers' School; to Recruit Depot, Mare Island.

Second Lieut. L. R. de Roode detached Marine Officers' School; to Recruit Depot, Port Royal, S.C.

First Lieut. A. McC. Robbins detached recruiting duty, Salt Lake City, Utah; to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Major F. H. Delano, retired, detached Recruiting Office, Boston; to charge Central Recruiting Division, Chicago.

Note.—Capt. Frank F. Robards, M.C., died at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Dec. 16, 1915.

ORDERS 41, DEC. 13, 1915, U.S.M.C.

Relates to reports on discharges for disability and the preparation of pay rolls.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

All the nominations for promotion and appointment in the Coast Guard, which appeared in our issue of Dec. 18, page 492, were confirmed by the Senate Dec. 17.

After floating the Portuguese bark Perr D'Aeupiguer, stranded off North Barnegat, the Seneca returned to Sandy Hook Dec. 21.

On Dec. 20 the Apache arrived in Baltimore towing the disabled schooner William H. Waequin.

The Gresham left Gloucester Dec. 20 for Provincetown cruising.

The schooner Mystery was brought into port by the Gloucester Coast Guard Station crew.

The Ossipee left Portland Dec. 20 for Eastport cruising.

The Pamlico left Vandemere for cruising in Royal Shoals Dec. 22.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. E. Blake, jr., Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, Boston, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble, Baltimore, Md.

ARABATA—1st Lieut. F. L. Austin, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. B. Cochran, San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate J. J. Thibault, New York.

COLFAX—Stationship, Arundel Cove, Md.

COMANCHE—South Baltimore, Md. Out of commission.

Note.—The name of the Windom was changed Dec. 11, 1915, to Comanche, in accordance with present policy of naming cutters after Indian tribes.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway, New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher, San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. B. H. Camden, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Maccoun, Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher, San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Foss, New York.

ITASCA—1st Lieut. E. S. Addison, San Juan, P.R.

MCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed, San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel, New York.

MANNING—Capt. S. B. Winram, Astoria, Ore.

MIAMI—Capt. O. Satterlee, Key West, Fla.

MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden, Station N, New York city.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Norfolk, Va.

OSAGE—Capt. Randolph Ridgely, Portland, Me.

PAMILICO—Capt. J. C. Cantwell, Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. F. A. Lewis, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope, Neah Bay, Wash.

TALLAPOOSA—1st Lieut. J. H. Crozier, Mobile, Ala.

THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown, Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill, Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. F. G. Dodge, Seattle, Wash.

WINNIBMET—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson, Boston, Mass.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers, Philadelphia, Pa.

YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson, Savannah, Ga.

THE STREET BOND HOUSE

Tax Free 7% First Lien BONDS

ISSUED BY
Cities of California

FOR THE
Improvement of Streets

First lien on real estate assessed for 5 to 10 times the bonds, taking precedence over mortgages, judgments, and all private liens; superior to mortgages as a lien and as to the amount of real estate security; issued under a State Act, and validity approved by best legal authority; legal investment for Savings Banks of California, Trust Companies, Estates; bought by careful investors for over twenty years.

Issued in STANDARDIZED form. Denominations: \$100, \$500, \$1000, or multiples. Interest payable April 2 and October 2; principal 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, at the Berkeley Bank of Savings and Trust Co., Berkeley, California; National Bank of Commerce, New York City.

COLLECTED THROUGH ANY BANK

Write for Circular A. 9

Oakland Street Improvement Bond Co.
Syndicate Building, Oakland, California

THE STREET BOND HOUSE

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Dec. 17, to meet again on Jan. 4. Other than the extension of the war tax law for another year, no important measures have been acted upon. We give below a list of bills introduced on Dec. 16 and 17.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 54, Mr. Shafroth.—Declaring the purpose of the United States to cease exercising sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to establish an independent republic therein, and requesting the President to endeavor to obtain the co-operation of the principal nations of the world.

S. 2201, Mr. Swanson.—Authorizing the purchase of certain lands on the battle fields of Bull Run.

S. 2207, Mr. Thomas.—Authorizing the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, any colonel of the Army on the retired list who before retirement served more than forty-five years and six months, including sixteen years in the line of the Army, who held command in the line or staff over nine and a half years, who received campaign badges for service in four Indian campaigns and in the War with Spain and the Philippine insurrection, and who was recommended by a commanding general in time of war or insurrection for appointment to the grade of general officer in the Volunteer Army, to the grade of brigadier general on the retired list: Provided, that such officer did not receive advanced grade upon retirement nor has since received any advance over the grade held at the date of retirement.

S. 2224, Mr. Pomerene.—To authorize the disposal of clothing or uniforms which have become unserviceable or unsuitable.

S. 2230, Mr. Smith, of Maryland.—To appoint Col. Rogers Birnie a brigadier general and place him on the retired list, U.S. Army.

S. 2236, Mr. Johnson, of Maine.—Providing \$50,000 for the erection of a statue to the memory of Gen. John Sullivan in Washington, D.C.

S. 2266, Mr. Reed.—To appoint Duncan Grant Richart to the grade of lieutenant in the Army.

S. 2365, Mr. Shafroth.—To appoint A. C. C. Williams-Foote, late first lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, to grade of first lieutenant, U.S. Army, and place him on the retired list.

S. 2377, Mr. Sheppard.—For establishment of a medium-power radio station at Galveston, Texas.

S. 2387, Mr. Myers.—To place on the retired list of the U.S. Army certain ex-acting assistant surgeons of the U.S. Army now on the pension rolls for disability, contracted in the service.

S. 2524, Mr. Chamberlain.—Authorizing the issuance of arms to rifle clubs organized by posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, or camps of the United Spanish War Veterans, and Sons of Veterans, United States of America.

S. 2525, Mr. Chamberlain.—To place Bernard A. Schaaf on the retired list of the Army.

S. 2526, Mr. Chamberlain.—That hereafter headquarters clerks shall be known as Army field clerks and shall receive the same pay and allowances as now allowed by law to Army paymaster clerks, with the exception that Army field clerks at entrance into the service shall receive but \$1,000 per annum for the first year of service: Provided, That Army field clerks duly assigned to and performing the duties of chief clerks shall receive \$250 per annum in addition to the regular pay of their respective grades while performing the duties of chief clerks. Sec. 2. Army field clerks shall be subject to the rules and articles of war.

S. 2527, Mr. Chamberlain.—That when any lieutenant colonel of the Q.M. Corps, U.S. Army, being a permanent officer thereof, shall have served more than six years in that grade and more than thirty-five years continuously as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Army, the President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to promote said officer to the next higher grade, and he shall be an additional officer in said higher grade of said corps: Provided, That the vacancy thus created in the grade of lieutenant colonel shall not be filled by promotion from the next lower grade until the officer whose promotion created the vacancy shall cease by promotion, retirement, or death to be an additional colonel of the Quartermaster Corps: Provided further, That the number of colonels of the Quartermaster Corps is temporarily increased accordingly. That when any major of the Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Army, being a permanent officer thereof, shall have served more than ten years in that grade and more than twenty-five years continuously as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Army, the President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to promote said officer to the next higher grade, and he shall be an additional officer in said higher grade of said corps: Provided, That the vacancy thus created in the grade of major shall not be filled by detail from the line of the Army until the officer whose promotion created the vacancy shall have ceased by promotion, retirement, or death to be an additional lieutenant colonel in the Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.: Provided further, That the number of lieutenant colonels of the Q.M. Corps is temporarily increased accordingly.

S. 2537, Mr. O'Gorman.—For erecting a suitable memorial to John Ericsson. Same as H.R. 6050.

S. 2544, Mr. Lodge.—To appoint J. Q. A. Brett a captain in the Quartermaster Corps, U.S.A.

S. 2696, Mr. O'Gorman.—To authorize the President to award a medal of honor to Dr. John T. Nagle for conspicuous bravery at the Battle of Kernstown, Va., on July 24, 1864, while serving as an acting assistant surgeon of the U.S. Army.

S. 2709, Mr. Pomerene.—That the President is hereby authorized to create and maintain a Reserve Officers' Training Corps in all civil educational institutions which are established

under the Morrill Act of 1862 and such other civil educational institutions as voluntarily establish and maintain military departments meeting the same requirements as those established under the Morrill Act, for the purpose of securing reserve officers for the military forces of the United States.

S. 2710, Mr. Shafroth.—To encourage the establishment of an international peace-keeping tribunal and, pending such establishment, to insure the military preparedness of the United States of America. Relates to the appropriation that may be made for preparedness, with the limitation that the expenditure, covering a period of eight years, shall cease whenever an agreement of some kind shall be made with the nations as to the ceasing of war.

S. 2719, Mr. Ransdell.—Providing for the purchase or construction of cutters for the Coast Guard; two for service on the Pacific coast and in Alaskan waters, one for New York Harbor, two or more for service in harbors and shoal waters, and three light-draft river steamboats, to be used on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and their tributaries.

H.J. Res. 68, Mr. Linthicum.—To cede to the State of Maryland temporary jurisdiction over certain lands in the Fort McHenry Military Reservation, use of which the Secretary of War was authorized by Act of May 26, 1914, to grant to the city of Baltimore as a public park.

H.J. Res. 71, Mr. Kennedy, of Rhode Island.—Granting permission for the erection of a monument in the Arlington National Cemetery, Va., to the memory and in honor of the members of the various orders of sisters who gave their services as nurses on battle fields, in hospitals and on floating hospitals during the Civil War.

H.J. Res. 74, Mr. Sabath.—To secure the neutralization of the Philippine Islands; reimbursement of the United States for expenses and charges incurred or assumed by the United States since May, 1898, in or on about the Philippine Islands; policing of Philippine Islands by an international force.

H. Res. 68, Mr. Miller, of Minnesota.—That the President be requested to transmit to the House a complete copy of the report made to the President by Prof. J. H. Ford respecting the Philippine Islands, the people and conditions thereof, said report having been made several months ago after a trip to and personal investigation of conditions in said islands.

H. Res. 72, Mr. Miller, of Minnesota.—For a committee to investigate and report on conditions and administration of the Philippine Islands.

H.R. 6028, Mr. Edwards.—To provide for medical treatment of Confederate veterans in Government hospitals and appropriating \$1,000,000 with which to build and operate a home and hospital for Confederate veterans and their widows at Claxton, Ga.

H.R. 6087, Mr. O'Shaunessy.—For construction and equipment of a laboratory for research work at Newport, R.I. Appropriates \$5,000,000.

H.R. 6038, Mr. Edmonds.—That the President be authorized to appoint and commission from the graduates of military schools or colleges wherein the military training has been under the supervision of United States military authorities, 500 temporary second lieutenants, who shall agree to serve the U.S. for six years, one year of which shall be spent, under direction of the Secretary of War, in active service, the other five years in a reserve subject to call of the President. The temporary second lieutenants so appointed shall receive as compensation while in active service \$1,000 each and expenses, and the same for any service performed while members of the reserve only upon the call of the President of the United States. Service in the active or reserve corps shall not in any way give the members any pensionable status. Appropriates \$600,000.

H.R. 6050, Mr. Foss.—Providing \$100,000 for the erection of a memorial to John Ericsson in Washington, D.C.

H.R. 6191, Mr. Griffin.—To place Rev. John A. Ferry (captain) upon the unlimited retired list, U.S. Army.

H.R. 6422, Mr. Dyer.—Creating an Army reserve from the men who have served in the U.S. Army. Men who have served fifteen years, to retire on one-half pay of the rank and grade held by them at the time of retirement and the allowances as now provided by law, and to serve with the reserves for a period of fifteen years; men who have served twenty years, to retire on two-thirds pay of the rank and grade held by them at the time of retirement and allowances as now provided by law, and to serve with the reserves ten years; men who have served twenty-five years, to retire on three-fourths pay of the rank and grade held by them at the time of retirement and the allowances as now provided by law, and to serve with the reserves for five years.

H.R. 6426, Mr. Anthony.—To place the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers under the administration of the War Department.

H.R. 6428, Mr. Anthony.—Providing for military highways between Fort Leavenworth and Riley, Kas., and between Fort McPherson and the Government rifle range near Waco, Ga.

H.R. 6594, Mr. Graham.—To place the name of Jesse B. Kimes on the unlimited retired list of the Army.

H.R. 6596, Mr. Graham.—To appoint J. D. Nevin a second lieutenant on the active list of the U.S. Marine Corps.

H.R. 6597, Mr. Graham.—To pay the several sums of money found due certain navy yard employees by the Court of Claims.

H.R. 6651, Mr. Pou.—Providing for the payment for certain services arising under the Navy Department, including payments to Pay Dir. J. S. Phillips, U.S.N., \$70; to Pay Insp. Z. W. Reynolds, U.S.N., \$529.93.

H.R. 6779, Mr. Kahn.—For the establishment and construction of a coal depot, including underwater storage plant, for the use of the United States Navy, on the Bay of San Francisco, Cal.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1915.

The officers of the post attended the annual dinner of the West Point Mess on Wednesday. Mr. Reilly, class of 1904, was one of the guests. The toasts proposed were "The President," by Colonel Townsley, Colonel Wilcox following with a few witty remarks on "The Army"; Lieutenant Russell gave much pleasure with his singing of several songs, and Lieutenant Wilbur rose to the occasion with his toast to "The Ladies." Mr. Reilly gave a most interesting talk about the conditions in the warring countries of Europe, where he has been for several months as correspondent for the Chicago Tribune. Lieutenant Crawford, who acted as impromptu toastmaster, called upon Captains Sultan, Worcester, Peyton and Lieutenant Osborne for speeches. Lieut. R. E. Lee gave a song. In the same evening Mrs. Simonds gave a dinner for Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Estes, Mrs. Coburn, Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Thomlinson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale had dinner Sunday for Cadets McEwan, McCullough, Neyland, Weyand, Meacham and Masters Manolo and José Asensio. A recent visitor at the hotel was Mrs. Sturgis, mother of Cadet Sturgis, of the Fourth Class. Mrs. Bubb entertained the Tuesday Club on Dec. 7. On Wednesday Mrs. Osborne had three tables of bridge; prizes were won by Mrs. Fieheger, Mrs. Estes and Mrs. Manley. About twenty ladies came in for tea. Mrs. Ennis and Mrs. Householder served tea and coffee. Mrs. Ladd was guest of honor at a bridge party given by Mrs. Cunningham on Thursday. The prizes were won by Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Dunwoody. The Friday Club met at Mrs. Dunwoody's.

Mrs. Wirt Robinson gave a luncheon Monday for Mesdames Ladd, Gordon, Lockwood, Coleman, Cunningham, MacMillan and Householder. Bridge prizes were won by Mesdames Gordon and Householder. Mrs. Lockwood entertained the Tuesday Club this week. Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale had bridge Monday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Dickinson, Marshburn and Conrad. Gen. and Mrs. Bubb are guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb, for the winter. Capt. and Mrs. Ennis had supper before the hop for a number of young people on Friday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dixon gave a dinner Wednesday for Miss Chapman, Mrs. Dixon's sister, and for the Misses Richardson and Salsieds. Lieutenants Sellick, Lockwood and Sanderson. A week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Householder was Captain Salisbury, of the Navy. Mrs. Lee had the Junior Sewing Class Monday. About twenty young people were entertained by Miss Fieheger after the roller skating Monday night. Capt. and Mrs. Simonds had supper Sunday for Lieut. and

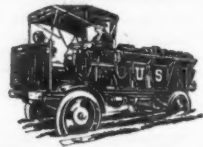
Any Amount

You may buy or sell through us an Odd Lot of stock—1 share, 5 shares, 99 shares—any amount less than 100 shares—at the bid and offered price of 100 share lots. Sometimes orders may be executed in between.

Send for Booklet, 21A.—"Odd Lot Investment."

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots of Stock

Members New York Stock Exchange
MAIN OFFICE—61 BROADWAY, N.Y.



Jeffery Quad
Drives Brakes and Steers on all Four Wheels
Designed and Built for Army Service

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company
Main Office and Works, Kenosha, Wisconsin

Mrs. Oldfield, Miss Pratt, Lieutenants Chase and Dick. Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison are occupying quarters temporarily in the bachelor building.

Mrs. Gordon was hostess of the Friday Club. There were two additional tables. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hoyt and Mrs. Nichols. Mrs. Holt served tea and Mrs. Rethers coffee. At the mess on Thursday evening the engagement of Dr. Laflamme to Miss Flory was announced. Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne entertained at dinner Friday for the Misses Osborne, Fieheger, Shaw, Jones and Lieutenants Uhl, Brice, Lockwood and Lee; they all attended the hop. Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison gave a dinner at the club Friday for Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb. At the hop on Friday Col. and Mrs. Stuart received.

Capt. and Mrs. Kelly were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, en route to Panama. Capt. and Mrs. Goethals and Lieut. and Mrs. Strong on Thursday entertained with a tea-dance. Mesdames Fieheger, Townsley and Wilcox served tea. Mrs. Goethals, wife of General Goethals, Mesdames Crissy, Stuart, Walker and Carter served punch. Mrs. Shaw, who has been quite ill, is convalescing. Mrs. Lee left Wednesday to spend the holidays with her parents in Baltimore. Lieutenant Lee will join her later.

Miss Tappen played a solo on the cello during the offertory at the Sunday morning service. The Reading Club met with Mrs. Wilrick Dec. 9, when Mrs. Cutler read her paper on "San Martin in Chile," and Mrs. Borton gave current events. The club met Dec. 16 with Mrs. Dunwoody, Mrs. Hoisington reading the paper on "Suere"; Mrs. Dunwoody gave current events.

About eighty-five per cent. of the Corps of Cadets will be entitled to Christmas leave this year. Academic duties will be suspended Dec. 24 to Jan. 3. Mr. H. D. Borup, class of 1876, was a recent visitor at the post. An orchestral concert on Sunday afternoon was much enjoyed by a large audience. Cadet Moses sang a baritone solo, "Who Knows," and Musicians Lukiewitz and Deyerberg gave a "Serenade" duet for flute and French horn. On Sunday at the morning service there was special Christmas music, with a cadet choir of ninety-two voices, soloists, Cadets Riley, Moses, Shaffer and F. Miller. The semi-annual examination of all classes will begin Monday, Dec. 27, ending Dec. 30.

Yale defeated the cadet basketball quintet in a game last Saturday, 29 to 19, in a hard fought game. Lack of accuracy in tries for goals both from foul line and the field cost the Army players a number of possible points. For the Army Britton and Gerhardt did the best work, the other players, Kilburn, Cole and Baylor, putting up a good but less effective game. Substitutions: Wood for Cole, Tate for Baylor.

The plebe five also lost their game on Saturday, Dickinson High School, of Jersey City, making 22 points to their 18. The plebe team were Godson, Wells, Munell, Daylitz and Hoffman. Substitutions: Rundell for Munell, Richardson for Daylitz, McKee for Hoffman.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 22, 1915.

Information which is accepted as reliable has reached the Naval Academy to the effect that the next annual practice cruise of the midshipmen will be in South American waters. This has not been the cruising grounds of the midshipmen in their summer voyages for a score of years. It is understood that there will be no stops in the Canal Zone or in the West Indies, but that four South American ports, including Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco, will be visited. The cruising squadron will be composed of three battleships. In the strong efforts now being made to cement the friendship of South American countries and the United States the choice of next summer's cruising course for the midshipmen is very significant.

At the reception last week of Mrs. Goldsborough, wife of Governor Goldsborough of Maryland, Mrs. Louis M. Nulton, Mrs. Sinclair Gannon and Mrs. James G. Field assisted in receiving. Mrs. Howard B. McClary, assisted by a member of the hop committee, received at the midshipmen's hop on Saturday. Mrs. Nulton held her usual weekly reception on Saturday, assisted in receiving by Mrs. Henry K. Hewitt, Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Mrs. Earle C. Metz and Mrs. Forbes. Mrs. Middleton Semmes Guest was the hostess on Friday at a large auction party at her home at Wardour, West Annapolis. Prizes were won by Mrs. Caryll Bryan, Mrs. Lawson, of New York, Misses Mary and Eliza Magruder, Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Kraft and Mrs. Elliott.

Governor and Mrs. Goldsborough were guests on Tuesday at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Eberle. Other guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schuch, Commodore and Mrs. Griffin, Capt. and Mrs. Nulton, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Balliere, Comdr. and Mrs. Hough, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kurtz, Miss Mildred North, of Providence, R.I., and Mr. Edward R. Eberle, son of Capt. and Mrs. Eberle. Surg. and Mrs. Iden entertained on Tuesday at a reception at their quarters at the Naval Hospital. Miss Catherine Ramsay, the daughter of Pay Insp. and Mrs. Ramsay, gave a luncheon Tuesday in honor of Miss Gladys Christy.

Miss Frances Fuller, of Bryn Mawr, is visiting Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John Downes. The Misses Chase, daughters of Capt. Volney O. Chase, visited friends here the week-end. Miss Sibyl Fletcher, daughter of Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, was the guest for the week-end of Commodore and Mrs. Craven on Murray Hill. Miss Clark, daughter of Capt. George R. Clark, has been here on a visit to Med. Dir. and Mrs. Field. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert C. Gildart, U.S.A., are here on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Armstrong, parents of Mrs. Gildart, until after Christmas.

Lieut. Jonas H. Ingram, U.S.N., after having declined to



SALT WATER NEVER INJURES

guns or side arms protected with 3-in-One. It has wonderful rust-deceiving properties. Penetrates the pores of gun-steel and forms an invisible, water-proof coating.
Best oil in the world to "ease up" rifle and pistol actions. Contains no grease or acid. After cleaning rifle or pistol, clean out barrels and cylinders with

3-in-One Oil

to keep them bright and rustless. Army "crack shots" use 3-in-One and biggest gun makers pack a bottle with every gun. 3-in-One also keeps shoes, belts and all leather equipment soft, pliable and water-proof.
At Post Exchanges and Ship's Stores: 1 oz. bottle, 10c; 3 oz., 25c; 8 oz. (1-2 pt.), 50c. Also in Patent Handy Oil Cans, 3 1/2 oz., 25c. Avoid substitutes.

FREE Generous Sample and Dictionary of Uses.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO., 42 ENF. Broadway, New York



accept the offer of the Navy Athletic Association to be head coach of the Navy eleven for the next season, has reconsidered and will accept this post for 1916. Mr. Hardwick, the Harvard player, will not be able to return to the Academy, but Lieutenant Ingram hopes to secure the aid of Ensigns Richardson, Brown and H. L. Ingram, who helped him last year.

Mdsn. H. E. Stone, Second Class, of Virginia, has resigned. The remains of Paymr. B. D. Rogers, U.S.N., were sent from Annapolis on Friday to his former home in Springfield, Ill.

In the opening game of the local basketball season the Naval Academy won from Loyola by 30 to 20 on Saturday. The feature of the game was the remarkable number of points scored by both teams on shots from the foul line; fourteen by the midshipmen, thirteen of them being thrown by Calhoun, who had eighteen chances. Twelve points by the visitors came in the same way. Many fouls were committed, and during a portion of the second period some bad feeling developed. Calhoun did work which indicates that he will develop into a brilliant forward before the season is over. Holding and running with the ball were the most serious faults developed by the Navy five. The Navy players were Calhoun, Moran, Allen, Wilkes (captain) and Wead. Substitutions—Daab for Wead, Lockart for Allen, Carson for Moran, Gregory for Calhoun.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Dec. 20, 1915.

Colonel Skerrett gave a supper Wednesday for Colonel Williams, Majors Gately and Westervelt, Capt. and Mrs. Bettison, Captain Sevier and Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. Capt. and Mrs. Bettison entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham at dinner on Wednesday. Colonel Ruggles arrived Thursday to take command of the Sandy Hook Proving Ground. He has quarters at Governors Island. Lieut. and Mrs. Humbert on Thursday were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham.

Capt. and Mrs. Bettison gave a dinner Saturday for their house guest, Mr. and Mrs. D'Olier, of Riverton, N.J., Colonel Skerrett, Captain Sevier and Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna. Major Westervelt spent the week-end with Major and Mrs. Hawkins, at their home in Montclair, N.J. Mrs. Yates is recovering from an attack of grippe.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna on Wednesday were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Bettison. Among those who enjoyed ladies' night at the club on Wednesday were Major and Mrs. Young, Major Westervelt, Capt. and Mrs. Bettison, Lieuts. and Mesdames Hanna, Frank, Cunningham, Humbert, Bradley, Captain Richardson, Lieutenants Shurtliff, Goolrick, Blackmore and Newton.

Capt. and Mrs. Bettison and Captain Sevier motored to Riverton, N.J., on Friday for the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. D'Olier. Lieutenant Shurtliff was the over Sunday guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank. Miss Ethel Allen spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Bradley, who gave a supper in her honor Saturday. Their other guests were Major Westervelt, Lieuts. and Mesdames Cunningham and Humbert and Lieutenant Newton. On Sunday afternoon Major and Mrs. Young entertained at tea for Miss Allen, Lieuts. and Mesdames Henderson, Bradley, Frank and Lieutenants Goolrick and Blackmore.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 21, 1915.

The post on Wednesday evening was the center of gaiety with its many dinner parties, followed by the first formal hop of the season in the Administration Building, which was artistically decorated. The 5th Cavalry orchestra, under Mr. W. J. Cain, played throughout the evening. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott and Col. Wilber E. Wilder received, assisted by Mrs. Charles T. Menoher, Mrs. Manus McCloskey and Mrs. William J. Glasgow. Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturges entertained at dinner for sixteen prior to the hop. Lieut. and Mrs. Richard C. Burleson had dinner before the hop for Mrs. John C. Walker, of Galveston, Texas, Mrs. Russell Bradford, Miss Margaret Read, Col. Wilber E. Wilder, Major A. W. Williams and Mr. John B. Pitney, of Morristown, N.J. Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Sheridan had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Hodges, Major and Mrs. Casad, Lieut. and Mrs. Kilburn, Mrs. Charles T. Menoher and Colonel McGunnegle.

Capt. and Mrs. Augustine McIntyre left Saturday for Texas, to spend Christmas with relatives, then leave for San Francisco, to take the January transport for Hawaii. Mrs. Glasgow, wife of Major William J. Glasgow, received at the informal tea-dance on Friday. Mrs. Isaac W. Little and Mrs. William P. Wooten presided at the tea table. Lieut. and Mrs. Philip L. Thurber have as their guest for the winter Lieutenant Thurber's mother, Mrs. M. L. Thurber, of Wisconsin.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence N. Jones entertained Wednesday at dinner in honor of their house guests, Miss Velma Hitchcock, of Washington, and Capt. Consuelo A. Seane, S.C. of New York. Mrs. McCloskey, wife of Major Manus McCloskey, and small daughter, Sarah, left Monday to spend the holidays with Mrs. McCloskey's parents at Pittsburgh, Pa. Lieut. and Mrs. Richard C. Burleson have as their house guests Mrs. John C. Walker, of Galveston, Texas, and Mrs. Russell Bradford, of the University of Virginia.

Dr. and Mrs. Clemens W. McMillan entertained at luncheon on Friday in honor of Miss McKenna, house guest of Miss Margaret Loughran, of Washington. Major Thomas G. Donaldson is here on an inspection tour of the post. Major and Mrs. Charles P. Summerall gave a dinner Tuesday for several of Major Summerall's classmates of West Point, '92. Their guests

included Col. and Mrs. Hoffer, Major and Mrs. Stokes, Major and Mrs. Shipton and Major and Mrs. Moore. Mrs. Edward A. Sturges and Mrs. Richard C. Burleson attended the luncheon given Thursday by Mrs. Theodor Shuey in honor of Miss Dorothy Dennett, a debutante.

Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss entertained at dinner on Tuesday, when their guests were Gen. and Mrs. Macomb, Gen. and Mrs. McCain, Col. and Mrs. Treat, Miss Bliss and Col. Wilber E. Wilder. Lieut. and Mrs. George H. Paine left Tuesday to spend the holidays in Scranton, Pa., with Lieutenant Paine's parents, Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Paine. Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson entertained at dinner Tuesday in honor of Miss Margaret Read, debutante daughter of Col. and Mrs. George Read. The dinner was followed by dancing.

Mrs. Cameron, mother of Mrs. George H. Paine, and little grandson left Saturday for San Francisco, to visit relatives. Lieut. Clifford B. King has left for Georgia, to spend the holidays with his parents, Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Sheridan have as their guest Mrs. Sheridan's father, Col. George K. McGunnegle, of California. Dr. Brantley I. Newsome will arrive here shortly to relieve Dr. J. Craig King.

Those attending the riding class held every Saturday afternoon by Capt. Charles S. Haight in the riding hall here are Mesdames Williams, Haight, Sturges, Misses Willey, Scriven, Katherine Scriven, Scott and Miley.

All the Artillery officers from the post attended the dinner given Friday evening by the Artillery Association. The officers of the different batteries of Militia also attended.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 20, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Haynes entertained at dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Baker and Mrs. Bradley. The other guests were Mrs. Fowler, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Captain Jordan and Captain Austin. Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams gave a dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, who are en route to their new station, Fort Williams, Me. Their guests were Mrs. Schmeltz, Major and Mrs. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. McKenney.

Capt. and Mrs. Gulick entertained at bridge Tuesday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Baker and Mrs. Bradley. Playing were Mrs. Nugent, Col. and Mrs. Todd, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Sharple, Captains Jordan and Crain. Captain Tobin, of Fort Scott, spent Sunday on the post seeing old friends. Col. and Mrs. Todd had dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Baker and Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham and Captain Jordan. Capt. and Mrs. Seaman had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Wegemann and Captain Crain.

Col. and Mrs. Haynes gave a card party for Capt. and Mrs. Masteller on Wednesday. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Nugent, Colonel Ketcham, Major and Mrs. Little, Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Sharple, Ohnstad, Gulick, Seaman, Mrs. Wegemann, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham, Lieuts. and Mesdames Wildrick, Tignor, Ide, Moore, Captain Crain and Lieutenant Woodbury. Those serving were Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Little and Mrs. Todd. Capt. and Mrs. Brigham had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. Sharple and Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick. Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Baker and Mrs. Bradley left Thursday for Honolulu, Captain Baker's new station. Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln left Sunday for a visit to West Point, whence they go to spend the holidays at Mrs. Lincoln's old home, Delaware City, Md.

The friends of Lieut. Fred Kingman were greatly grieved at the news of his death, which occurred in Norfolk, Va., Dec. 12. Lieutenant Kingman had just completed the course at the Artillery School and had just started on leave when he was stricken with pneumonia.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 22, 1915.

Comdr. J. V. Kleeman, U.S.N., acting commandant, has received a letter from Secretary Daniels directing that the prisoners confined at the naval prison and on the detention ship Southern whose time expires on or after Jan. 10, 1916, be released from confinement at the discretion of the commanding officer. This is done, it is said, to give the men who are not to be retained in the service an opportunity to go home for the holidays and to those who will be restored to duty a chance to rejoin their ships.

The officers at the yard and their families will have a dancing party in Portsmouth and a banquet at one of the hotels on New Year's Eve. Comdr. William Winder, U.S.N., retired, who has made his home for some time past at the Hotel Rockingham in Portsmouth, is now at the hospital at this yard for treatment. Lieut. Wilbur Carver and Mrs. Carver entertained a few days ago Mrs. Floy Gould Hutchinson, of Saco, Me., and Miss Lucy J. Potter, of Biddeford, Me.

Paymr. George Wood, U.S.N., of the Boston Yard, has been passing several days in Kittery, where his wife is very sick at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin D. Dunbar.

Capt. William A. Howard, U.S.N., the new commandant, will arrive about Dec. 28 and will take command about Dec. 30. Lieut. E. H. Morse, U.S.M.C., who has been with the guard at Hayti for several months, has returned to duty at the naval prison. Chief Radio Electrician Bensing, recently detached from the U.S.S. Minnesota, reported at the yard Monday to assume charge of the radio station, succeeding Chief Baker.

Mrs. Wallace Hackett, of Portsmouth, left Monday for Annapolis to pass the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Lieutenant Rogers, U.S.N.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair has approved of an allotment amounting to \$9,000 for installation of the new wireless quarters and radio equipment on the U.S.S. Tennessee. The recent order requiring applicants for positions as unskilled laborers to present a photograph on registration has been rescinded. This order caused considerable inconvenience and was found generally unsatisfactory. Since the issue of this order only one applicant has registered at the board of labor office.

Chief Bsn. Joseph J. Joyce, U.S.N., and Mrs. Joyce have returned from their wedding trip to California and are guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Chase, of Portsmouth. Mrs. Leslie Corbin, wife of Pay Clerk Corbin, U.S.N., is restricted to her home in Kittery by a severe cold.

The big dirigible under construction at this yard was inflated with compressed air to-day and the work of attaching the machinery and other fittings will be hurried along.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 18, 1915.

The post bridge club was entertained Dec. 18 by Lieut. and Mrs. William B. Wallace at their quarters, when four tables played. The meeting of Dec. 11 with Capt. and Mrs. Elliott was a delightful event, a number of extra guests being invited. Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Ramm, of New London, Wis., are guests at the Wallace quarters over the holidays. Mr. Ramm is a brother of Mrs. Wallace and the Ramms are on their way west on their honeymoon.

Mrs. Elliott and Mrs. Wallace on Tuesday were guests at a beautifully appointed tea given by Mrs. F. S. Richards and Mrs. J. T. Richards, in honor of Mrs. F. Dewey Richards, of New York. Miss Rosamond Ritchie, sister of Ensign Oliver Ritchie, will be one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Hazel Oswald and Mr. Robert H. Butterfield early in January.

Mrs. and Mrs. Lee Charles Miller will leave immediately after Christmas for the Hawaiian Islands to visit Capt. and Mrs. Charles Watson in Honolulu. Mrs. Watson was Miss Bonnie Miller, a popular society girl here, and she and Captain Watson, Med. Corps, were married last June. Lieut. Max B. Garber,

MILITARY RIDING BOOTS

VOCEL'S Cordovan Military Boots

are bench made from the finest grade leathers which I personally select for color and quality.

Built on Regular English Army Last to your own measure for

Straps and garters to match without extra cost. Cash with order.

Sold Nowhere Else

Write for Booklet and self-measurement blank

E. VOCAL, Inc.
64 Nassau Street
New York

of Boise, Idaho, is in town for a stay of a few weeks and is the guest of Dr. A. H. Eber.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., Dec. 16, 1915.

The new regimental mess gave a farewell dinner on Tuesday in honor of Lieutenant Garey, who has been in charge of the mess, the invited guests including Colonel Rogers, Colonel Haabrouck, Majors Martin and Hersey, and Captains Bessell and Leonori. The Tuesday bridge club met this week with Mrs. Morrow at the Gadsden. High scores were made by Mesdames Whitfield, Ellis, Davis and Meguire.

Capt. and Mrs. Russell G. Hand had dinner Wednesday for the Misses Murphy, Gantz and Dodson, Capt. John Robertson, Lieutenants Lonergan and Rucker. Lieutenant Garey left Wednesday for Charleston, S.C., where Mrs. Garey, who has been visiting relatives in Pennsylvania, will join him for the holidays. Mrs. Percival Page Butler gave a delightful bridge party at the Gadsden Hotel on Monday, among the Army ladies present being Mesdames Hulme, Hand, Bessell, Rutherford and Duke.

Captain Morris, the regimental surgeon, left on Tuesday for a two months' leave, to be spent in Washington, D.C., with his family. Major Martin left to-day for Portland, Ore., to spend the holidays with his family, after which he will go to Fort Leavenworth and attend the staff class. Capt. and Mrs. Cecil entertained with a dinner party on Thursday evening.

The new enlisted men's pavilion was opened Tuesday with an elaborate program, in addition to an excellent six-reel film drama. The combined bands of the 6th Field Artillery, 11th, 18th and 22d Infantry rendered an interesting concert, besides which there were a number of vocal and violin solos. Every seat in the large building was occupied.

IN THE VALLEY OF THE RIO GRANDE.

Harlingen, Texas, Dec. 18, 1915.

Christmas preparations go on apace in this warm Southland valley, even if the mesquite trees and cactus are in full leaf, with roses and violets blooming in every yard. During the past week the thermometer has more than once reached eighty degrees. Then probably in a few hours, if a "Norther" arrives, a drop to forty degrees for a few hours, though when the sun comes out warm and bright again white dresses and pretty colored sashes are to be seen everywhere.

Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson gave a movie party for eighteen a few evenings ago, followed by a Welsh rabbit at the 26th Infantry Officers' Mess. Major and Mrs. Joseph Frazier were guests of friends at San Benito on Sunday. Col. Thomas B. Dugan, Col. and Mrs. Bullard, Miss Rosa and Master Keith Bullard were entertained at dinner by friends in San Benito on Sunday.

Mrs. F. L. Bateman, mother of the wife of Lieut. Herbert J. Pace, is making her home with Lieut. and Mrs. Pace. Lieut. and Mrs. Compton gave a chafing-dish party on Wednesday. Capt. William A. Burnside and Lieut. Ora M. Baldinger, 26th Inf., stationed at Kingsville, were recent visitors here. Mrs. Wait C. Johnson and Mrs. Emmert W. Savage on Saturday were luncheon guests of the 6th Cavalry Officers' Mess, at Mission Hidalgo. Capt. Garrison McCaskey, 26th Inf., with station at Mercedes, visited in Harlingen on Tuesday. Lieut. Lancelot M. Purcell and Capt. George K. Wilson returned with Captain McCaskey for a short stay.

Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Dugan left to-day to enjoy a leave before sailing for the Philippines for duty with another regiment. Lieuts. and Mesdames Ritchell, Field and White, a colony of the 26th Infantry living at Lyford, were recent guests at Harlingen. Lieut. Edward A. Keyes, 6th Cav., has been called to El Paso by the death of his mother. Capt. John S. Chambers, Q.M.C., was a recent dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Agard H. Bailey. Lieuts. Edwin O'Connor and William S. T. Halcomb, stationed at Mission, came down to attend the officers' ball at Harlingen Dec. 10.

Capt. Mahlon Ashford, M.C., left Dec. 15 to join Mrs. Ashford and Master Bunny Ashford and after a month's leave will bring them here to join our colony.

WHERE THE RIO GRANDE RUNS TO THE SEA.

Brownsville, Texas, Dec. 17, 1915.

Two batteries of the 5th Field Artillery left this post Dec. 10 for station at Fort Sill. Major Albert J. Bowley was in command. The batteries reached their destination on Sunday morning. Recent welcome arrivals to the 3d Cavalry are Lieut. John V. Spring, jr., and Mrs. Spring.

It is rumored that the entire aero squadron will shortly fold their tents and fly to Fort Sam Houston. Capt. Townsend F. Dodd and his corps of flyers have accomplished much in this part of the valley by their almost daily flights and knowledge gained of the country along the valley.

Col. Everard E. Hatch, 4th Inf., has moved into quarters until recently occupied by Major Albert J. Bowley, 5th Field Art., in the post.

Major Paul A. Wolf and Lieut. Herbert J. Lawes are on a three days' hunting trip to Kennedy Ranch.

Major William H. Simons, I.G., has completed an official visit to this post. The 4th Infantry was mustered and inspected on the parade of the old post, the band of the regiment playing a fine selection all the while.

Troop C, 3d Cav., under command of Lieut. John V. Spring, jr., and Lieut. Edward L. N. Glass, left Dec. 16 for a fortnight's patrol duty at Naranjo Ranch, relieving Troop D, 3d Cav., Capt. Walter S. Grant and Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, who have come to Fort Brown for station. Lieut. John W. Butts and Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, with Troop A, 3d Cav., return to their home station from Villa Nueva, relieved by Troop B. Lieut. Frank L. Van Horn and John E. Davis accompany Troop B to Villa Nueva for patrol duty. Lieut. Albert Herdman, 4th Inf., with a detachment of his regiment, is stationed at Omito. The mesquite and cactus growths are very dense over that section of the valley. The cactus leaves, when the many thorns are burned off, make excellent cattle food, supplying not only food substance, but satisfying in a large measure the desire and need for drinking water. Company M, 4th Inf., has taken

6% FORMAN FARM MORTGAGES

No losses in 30 years.

No customer has ever acquired an acre of land through the foreclosure of our mortgages.

Our largest clients are conservative Scotch and Holland companies who have \$8,000,000.00 invested in our mortgages.

Our booklet "American Farm Loans"—yours for the asking—contains some interesting letters from our oldest clients.

Send for list of loans

GEORGE M. FORMAN & COMPANY
(Established 1885)

11 South La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

station in West Brownsville, relieving Company L, Lieut. Herbert J. Lawes, 4th Inf., Lieut. Oscar Foley, 8d Cav., in command of the machine-gun troops, left Fort Brown Dec. 17 for Point Loma for target practice to try out four new 4.7 point howitzers. Lieut. E. L. N. Glass has just returned from a twenty days' leave, reporting plenty of game.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 18, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Campbell King have arrived from Hawaii, with their two children, and are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas and Capt. and Mrs. Tupes. Mr. J. K. Miller, jr., a pupil at Wentworth Military Academy, is the guest of Mr. Willard and Stanley Holbrook. Mrs. Tyner-Bristol, of Chicago, is the guest of her son, Captain Tyner, and Mrs. Tyner. Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad are spending the Christmas holidays with relatives at St. Paul, Minn.

Miss Frances Morrow, a pupil of the Emma Willard School, at Troy, N.Y., and her guest, Miss Lois Perley, of Detroit, Mich., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Morrow. Mr. Edward Craig is spending the Christmas vacation with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Craig. Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, who attends school at Brownell Hall, Omaha, is spending the Christmas vacation with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Christian have arrived, Captain Christian to be instructor in the Military Art Department of the Service School.

Mrs. Daniel H. Gienty, en route to Los Angeles, Cal., is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Harris L. Roberts. Mrs. E. D. Scott gave a bridge-tee Friday in honor of Mrs. Gienty, who was the recipient of much social attention during her stay here. Miss Emilie Cabanne returned to her home at St. Louis, Mo., Saturday. Miss Shug Reaume gave a tea Thursday in honor of Misses Mary Louise Newton, Emily Dodge and Marguerite Marsh. All the young women of the post were present. Miss Reaume was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Hugh A. Drum and Miss Georgia Fuller.

Lieut. J. W. Byron is spending the holidays with friends in New York. Mrs. H. K. Brown, of Denver, Colo., was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Sedgewick Rice, last week. Mrs. R. J. Maxey gave a bridge party on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Nesbitt's mother and sister, Mrs. Charles Spencer and Mrs. Lyman M. Spencer. Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Hearn gave a buffet supper at the officers' new mess Monday in honor of Mrs. Hearn's brother, Lieut. Comdr. Clark Howell Woodward, U.S.N. Eighty-five guests were present. The rooms were charmingly decorated. Mrs. Hearn was assisted by Mesdames Henry A. Greene, O. W. B. Farr, C. C. Billingslea and I. C. Welborn. Dancing followed.

The many friends of Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Orton are welcoming them back after their three months' stay at Fort Riley. Mrs. E. L. Orton was luncheon hostess on Tuesday in honor of Miss Mary Louise Newton. Major C. O. Billingslea is spending a month's leave with Mrs. Billingslea and children. Miss Marie Louise Newton, guest of Mrs. J. H. Wheeler, returned Friday to her home in New York. Mrs. Andrew G. Smith, of Denver, Colo., is spending the holidays with her sister, Mrs. Sedgewick Rice, and Major Rice.

The Misses Josephine and Berenice Gaylord, of Junction City, Kas., were guests of Major and Mrs. Sedgewick Rice last week. Little Susan King, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Edgar King, celebrated her fifth birthday anniversary on Wednesday. Miss Kathleen Clark, kindergarten teacher, officiated, and the children played kindergarten games. Each received a charming little souvenir. Miss Cynthia Uline entertained a number of her friends on the occasion of her ninth birthday anniversary at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor.

Mr. William Denison Young, of Chicago, guest of Col. Jefferson R. Kenn and family, has returned to Chicago. Colonel Kenn has returned to the post. Miss Marie Newton and the visiting young women of the post were guests of honor at an informal dancing party given Friday by Lieut. and Mrs. King at their quarters. Mrs. Bliss and Mr. George Bliss, mother and brother of Mrs. Watkins, have arrived to spend the holidays with Capt. and Mrs. Watkins. Major and Mrs. Hannum and little daughter are week-end guests of Mrs. Hannum's sister, Mrs. Deakne, and Colonel Deakne, in Kansas City.

Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Weeks gave a progressive dinner on Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Ferguson, Boyd, Herbst, Cavanaugh, the Misses Marsh and Dodge and Lieut. and Mrs. Catron. Mrs. Morgan was hostess for the Tuesday Evening Bridge Club. Mrs. Bundel entertained the Thursday Luncheon Club. Mrs. Dixon the Tuesday Afternoon Bridge Club. Mrs. Nesbitt was hostess Monday evening for a charmingly informal party given in honor of her mother and sister, who have arrived to spend the holidays.

Miss Margaret Weeks and Master Charles Weeks have left to spend the holidays with their grandfather, Mr. J. M. Guyle, in Lincoln, Neb.

Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Welborn had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Capt. and Mrs. Bundel, Major Fleming and Captain Peed. Mrs. M. S. Jarvis gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Nesbitt's mother and sister on Wednesday. Louise Travis Mackall gave a pretty birthday party on Dec. 19 in honor of her sixth anniversary. The house was decorated with Christmas greenery and flowers. Seventy-four young people were entertained delightfully and each received a dainty souvenir.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 21, 1915.

Mrs. Walter McLean had the first of her series of Wednesdays "at home" at her residence, Commandant's quarters, Wednesday. Admiral and Mrs. McLean received, assisted by Mesdames Watt, Spear, Barber, Wood and Claude. Tea was poured by Mrs. William G. Du Bose. The Marine band played for the dancers. Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns R. Dodson, of Fort Hancock, N.Y., are guests of Mrs. R. A. Dodson for the holidays. Mr. Loyall Farragut, of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Arps for Christmas.

Miss Esther Byrnes has returned to Norfolk after spending several months with her aunt, Mrs. George McP. Batte, in San Francisco. The captain and officers of the Louisiana had a charming dance Friday for the officers and families in this station, the debutantes of Norfolk and Portsmouth and others. Comdr. and Mrs. John H. Layton will arrive this week to be the guest of their mother, Mrs. Washington Reed, Portsmouth, for the holidays. Lieut. and Mrs. Pedro A. del Valle will spend Christmas in Annapolis, guests of Mrs. del Valle's parents, Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson, retired, and Mrs. Nelson.

Among those entertaining at dinner preceding the country club Saturday were Miss Elizabeth Saunders, Ensign H. P. Parmelee and Lieut. J. Walter McClaran. Lieut. Louis F. Thibault had dinner on the Louisiana Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Horner, Ensign and Mrs. Pamperin, Miss Marjorie Eldredge and Lieutenant Dresel.

Lieut. and Mrs. K. G. Eastman, of Fort Ethan Allen, will

arrive this week to be guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cooper for Christmas. Chaplain and Mrs. B. R. Patrick and family, of Philadelphia, will be guests of Mrs. G. M. Serpell. Mr. Carrington Galt, from Randolph-Macon Academy, is here to spend Christmas with his parents, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Galt; Miss Harriet Scales, of St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N.C., will spend the holidays with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Scales.

Lieut. and Mrs. Augustus Norton, U.S.A., and little son, of Fort Adams, R.I., are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. John Reed, Westover avenue. Mrs. Harold V. McKittick has arrived from Philadelphia to be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Old, Portsmouth. Mrs. E. B. Leonard and Mr. H. E. Leonard, of Fort Wayne, Ind., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Brown, Portsmouth, for Christmas.

The student officers' school, Marine Barracks, closes today for the winter, with eleven graduates. Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, retired, spent Wednesday at the yard, calling upon Admiral Walter McLean. Lieut. Charles C. Ross arrived Thursday from New York to be with his wife and son, who are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Simmons, Raleigh avenue.

PENSACOLA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Dec. 19, 1915.

Lieut. E. F. Johnson was host at a dinner given by several of the aviators at their home at Harborview. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Wyke gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. W. C. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Morse, Captain McBride and Miss Rowell.

Captains Wyke and Corput, Lieutenants Holcomb and Babcock left Dec. 14 to witness target practice at Fort Morgan, returning Dec. 17. Mrs. Sautley entertained with bridge Dec. 15, and on the same day Mrs. Holcombe returned to Barrancas from a visit spent in Washington, D.C. After parade on Wednesday the young people gathered at Mrs. Kennedy's, where tea was served. The guests present were Miss Davis, Miss Wyke and house guest, Miss Fay Schmidt, and Miss Mae Rowell.

Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy gave a dinner Dec. 16 for Col. and Mrs. W. C. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. L. B. Magruder and Lieut. and Mrs. D. Armstrong. Following the hop on Friday an informal supper was served at the home of Capt. and Mrs. P. S. Golderman for Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Mustin, Lieutenants Bellinger and Kilduff, of the Navy, Captain McBride, Misses Mollie and Frances Brent, Davis, Schmidt, Fisher, Wyke, Hyer and Miss Reed, of Philadelphia, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Mustin.

Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, of Pensacola, had dinner Dec. 19 for Col. and Mrs. W. C. Davis, Miss Davis, Mrs. Casey, Mrs. Turtle and Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Knowles. Lieutenant Hoskins on Dec. 15 celebrated his wedding with Miss Margaret Jennings, of Alabama. They will be at home after Jan. 1.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BIDWELL.—Born at Boston, Mass., Dec. 20, 1915, to Lieut. A. T. Bidwell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bidwell a son, Robert Gordon.

BIRDSALL.—Born at Fort Mills, P.I., Oct. 13, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Birdsall, C.A.C., a daughter, Clara McGuire Birdsall.

BODDIE.—Born at Louisville, N.C., Dec. 17, 1915, to Lieut. William Willis Boddie, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Boddie a son, William Willis Boddie, 2d.

CRYSTAL.—Born at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H.T., Dec. 22, 1915, a daughter, Isabel Mary Crystal, to Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas L. Crystal, 2d U.S. Inf.

CUMMINS.—Born at the Department Hospital, Manila, P.I., Oct. 26, 1915, to Mrs. Richard E. Cummins, wife of Lieut. Richard E. Cummins, 9th U.S. Cav., a son, William Knedder Cummins, grandson of Major William L. Knedder, U.S.A., retired.

DELANO.—Born at Charleston, Mo., Nov. 24, 1915, to Lieut. Francis G. Delano, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Delano a son, Francis Hunter Delano.

HUMPHREY.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16, 1915, a daughter, Daphne Da Costa Humphrey, to the wife of Lieut. Marion Bell Humphrey, U.S.M.C. Miss Humphrey is a granddaughter of Major Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U.S.A.

MARR.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., Dec. 7, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Marr, 5th U.S. Field Art., a son, Harold E. Marr, jr.

PHILIPS.—Born at Camp Keithley, P.I., Oct. 15, 1915, to the wife of Dr. Henry F. Philips, U.S.A., a daughter, Betty.

SPURGIN.—Born at Raleigh, N.C., Dec. 18, 1915, a son, Thomas Walton Spurgin, to Lieut. and Mrs. Horace F. Spurgin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

MARRIED.

ALLEN.—MORSE.—At Galveston, Texas, Dec. 15, 1915, Major John Howard Allen, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Alma Smith Morse.

JENNINGS.—LONERGAN.—At South Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 26, 1915, Ensign Elmer Richard Jennings, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Josephine Loneran.

HOSKINS.—JENNINGS.—On Dec. 15, 1915, Miss Margaret Jennings and Lieut. Frank L. Hoskins, C.A.C., U.S.A.

McREAVY.—MUNDAY.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 18, 1915, Ensign Clarence J. McReavy, U.S.N., and Miss Phyllis Munday.

SIMPSON.—DIXON.—At Baltimore, Md., Dec. 22, 1915, Mr. Edward R. Simpson, son of Comdr. Edward Simpson, U.S.N., to Miss Elizabeth White Simpson.

WILSON.—SIMMONS.—At Baltimore, Md., Dec. 15, 1915, Ensign Stanley L. Wilson, U.S.N., and Miss Marguerite Courtney Simmons.

DIED.

BERNARD.—Died at Newark, N.J., Dec. 20, 1915, Brevet Brig. Gen. Levi Robins Bernard, U.S.V., and late colonel of 5th Infantry, N.G.N.J.

GARRARD.—Died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1915, Gen. Jeptha Garrard, U.S.V. He was a brother of Gen. Kennard Garrard, U.S.A., and of Gen. Israel Garrard, U.S.V., and a grandson of former Governor James Garrard, of Kentucky.

GIBSON.—Died on Nov. 20, 1915, at Battle Mountain, Nev., of pneumonia, Charles H. Gibson, brother of Mrs. A. G. Winterhalter, wife of Admiral Winterhalter, U.S.N.

HUNTER.—Died at Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1915, Richard Stockton, son of the late Med. Dir. Lewis Boudinot Hunter, U.S.N., and brother of Col. C. H. Hunter, U.S.A.

HURD.—Died at Topeka, Kas., Dec. 20, 1915, Mr. A. H. Hurd, uncle of Mrs. Cullen, wife of Capt. Dorsey Cullen, Cav., U.S.A.

KIMMEL.—Died at Shelton, Wash., Dec. 9, 1915, Mrs. Margaret McCreight Kimmel, mother of Capt. Edward Kimmel, C.A.C., U.S.A.

NEWCOMER.—Died at Findlay, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1915, Mrs. Mary S. Newcomer, mother of Col. Henry C. Newcomer, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

RANDLETT.—Died at La Mesa, near San Diego, Cal., Dec. 12, 1915, Col. James F. Randlett, U.S.A., retired.

REITER.—Died at her home, Edgewood, Pittsburgh, Pa., Miss Mary Buchanan Reiter, eldest sister of Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, U.S. Navy, retired.

ROBARDS.—Died near Port au Prince, Haiti, Dec. 16, 1915, Capt. Frank F. Robards, U.S.M.C.

WEIDLING.—Died at Ecorse, Mich., Dec. 19, 1915, 1st Sergt. Henry Weidling, U.S.A., retired. Interment in Woodmere Cemetery, Detroit, Mich., Dec. 21, 1915, with military honors. He was retired in 1909 from Co. F, 7th U.S. Inf.,

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

37th and 38th Streets

New York

A Store of Individual Shops

Exclusive Apparel

For Women, Misses, Girls, Boys and Infants

at Moderate Prices

Separate Shops for Men on 38th Street

Clothing Shop Shoe Shop Furnishing Shop

If you are a Stock or Purchase Privilege Ticket Holder of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company, send them your receipted bill or statement for discount.

and was a man of exceptional character and a thorough soldier.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A review of the 2d Battalion of the 2d Field Artillery, N.Y., under Major Matlock, by Comptroller William A. Prendergast, will be held in the armory in Brooklyn Thursday night, Jan. 6.

Adj. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, N.G.N.Y., will review the 69th Infantry in the armory on Tuesday night, Dec. 28. As this is the first occasion for the regiment to be reviewed by the present Adjutant General, Colonel Conley anticipates that the regiment will turn out at its full strength. All are urged to permit no obstacle to prevent their attendance at his review.

Lieutenant Colonel Byrne, 9th Coast Art., N.Y., has forwarded the nominations of Sergt. Charles Irvine Clark, 8th Co., C.A.C., as second lieutenant in 16th Company; also Pvt. Malcolm Wise Force, of the 1st Squadron, Essex Troop, New Jersey, as second lieutenant in 18th Company, and Stephen Grant Stone, from civilian life, as second lieutenant in 17th Company.

Governor Walsh, of Massachusetts, has received \$2,500 from Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, to start an aeroplane fund for the Militia of Massachusetts. The money is half of an anonymous gift of \$5,000 to the national aeroplane fund for the purpose of training officers of the Militia of Massachusetts and New York.

Notwithstanding the cold weather, the Aviation Detachment, 1st Battalion, Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y., has continued its training and expects to keep on through the winter. In the first two weeks of December thirty flights, under the direction of Lieut. R. C. Bolling, have been made, and one of the members of the detachment is now flying the fifty-horsepower machine without the pilot. The improvements to the hangar kindly made by the Hempstead Plains Aviation Company are about completed, so that the work necessary in maintaining the two aeroplanes can be done without the discomfort from the cold. Of course, flying in this latitude in December is cold work, but experience is showing what sort of equipment will keep pilots and observers reasonably warm in the air at a speed of from seventy-five to 100 miles an hour with the temperature well below the freezing point. By next spring the members of the detachment should have gained some knowledge of how to meet difficulties of this sort and should have given some proof of their determination and serious purpose.

The 22d Corps of Engineers, N.Y., on Dec. 18 concluded a goose shoot on the range, the winners being as follows: Class A, Lieut. Wendel, 67; Sergt. McDermott, 66; and Pvt. Semkenko, 66. Class B, Pvt. Derry, 65; Corp. Gutmann, 64; and Pvt. Marborne, 64. Class C, Pvt. Pope, 47; Pvt. Nelson, 45; Pvt. Gerdes, 44; Corp. Schaeffer, 44; and Lieut. Gray, 43.

The annual meeting of the veterans of the 22d Engineers, N.Y., will be held at the armory Dec. 27. The veterans will enter a team in the match of the Veterans' Military Rifle Association, to be held at the armory of the 47th Infantry on Jan. 29.

Adj. Gen. Maurice Thompson, of Washington, announces that all field and staff officers and commanding officers of all companies and similar units have been supplied with the printed report of the Legislative Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States. All officers are urged to familiarize themselves with the several principles involved and a careful reading of the paper of Major General O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., is directed.

Edgar D. Ewing was elected captain of Battery D, 1st Field Art., Illinois N.G., to fill the vacancy created by Capt. C. R. Vincent being made major of the 2d Battalion, 1st Field Art., Illinois N.G. Captain Ewing was graduated from Annapolis in 1907. He was on the Kansas three years and on the destroyer Smith one year.

Upon the recommendation of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., and in order that the efficiency of the state forces may be thereby increased, there is created, as a separate unit of the National Guard, a new organization to be known and designated 1st Armored Motor Battery, N.G.N.Y., and to be composed as follows: One captain, two first lieutenants, three second lieutenants, twenty sergeants, thirty-six corporals, 100 privates. The detail of officers and enlisted men from existing organizations, with a view to their transfer to the 1st Armored Motor Battery, is authorized. No expense to the state shall be incurred in connection with the organization authorized until such time as the Legislature shall provide by appropriation therefor, except that clothing and equipment may be drawn for the enlisted personnel as provided for existing arms of the Service. Temporary quarters for this organization will be assigned in one of the armories in the Borough of Manhattan.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of Troop C, 1st Squadron, Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., went on a tactical ride to the Orange Mountains Dec. 19, under command of Capt. Wilbour Kyle. The troopers left the Roseville avenue armory at nine o'clock.

The thirty-fifth annual reception of the Non-commissioned Officers' Association of the 13th Coast Defense Command, N.G.N.Y., will be held on Washington's Birthday eve, Feb. 21, 1916. This event is always noted as among the best social events of the season, and is strictly a full dress affair. The chairman of the new executive committee is Sergt. Fred J. Hopper.

Colonel Goodman, 1st Infantry, Conn. N.G., under date of Dec. 9 calls the attention of company commanders to the fact that the number of absentees from drills in the regiment during the month of November was far larger than it should have been. He states that he is fully aware of the fact that unusual conditions existed during the month and that many

CHAS. R. HOE, Jr.

Specialist on Insurance for the Services

Best Life and Accident Policies and at Lowest Rates

80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK CITY. Phone 3059 John

A Real Help

to
Better
Baking

The absolute purity, uniform strength and keeping quality of Rumford make cooking results most dependable. The food is always wholesome and of that fine, even texture, sought for by all good cooks.

Rumford
THE WHOLESOME
BAKING POWDER

is a scientific preparation, being the result of extended research by the celebrated chemist Prof. E. N. Horsford, for many years Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University.

Ask us to mail you, FREE, a copy of "Rumford Dainties and Household Hints." In their daily work housekeepers will find this a most useful and helpful book.

Rumford Chemical Works
Providence, R.I.



of the men in the companies are working nights and were therefore unable to attend drill, but there is also a number of absentees who cannot be accounted for in this way and he directs commanding officers to do their utmost to secure the presence at drill of every man in their command who can possibly be present.

All officers of the Oregon National Guard have been called to Portland for a conference Dec. 29. At that time matters relating to the welfare of the Service will be discussed, including the proposed national legislation affecting the Organized Militia. The branches of the Service represented in the Oregon National Guard are Infantry, Cavalry, Coast Artillery and Field Artillery, and the conference is between the commissioned officers of all branches of the Service.

Adj. Gen. Charles F. Macklin, of the Maryland National Guard, is expected, will retire on the inauguration of Governor Harrington, elect, of Maryland. It is suggested that he will be made head of the Maryland Naval Militia, whose commander has just resigned. General Macklin is known as an able officer and is a graduate of the Naval Academy.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, announces the dates for the annual inspection of the various units of the state force for the War Department and state. These begin Jan. 10 and end March 31.

BAY STATE SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

An event of very great importance to the rifle shooting world took place in Boston, Mass., Dec. 17 with the opening of the Bay State School of Musketry, which is located at 22 Gainsboro street, and which aims to provide instructions in rifle shooting to any who care to avail themselves of the opportunity.

There is a range equipped with twenty-four targets, well heated, beautifully lighted, it being on the street floor, which is contrary to the usual custom of putting an indoor range in some cellar or other. Each target is equipped with an electric motor which propels it back and forth, thus doing away with the former method of furnishing hand power for that purpose. Each motor is equipped with an automatic stop so that the power is cut off without changing the switch. After the shooter has completed his score on that target he reverses the switch, and the same thing happens as when the target is sent out. It is believed that this is to be the largest and best equipped indoor rifle range in the United States, and the association feels that it will supply the need which the people feel so strongly at the present time.

Gen. Charles H. Cole, Adjutant General of Massachusetts, officiated at the opening ceremonies at which 150 men were present, representing fourteen National Rifle Association clubs. There is great enthusiasm among the rifle clubs in Massachusetts at the present time and all are eager to find some place where they can take up rifle practice. There are fifteen or eighteen clubs within easy reaching distance of this range, so we feel that it will be a very busy place.

FLORIDA.

Fire, on Dec. 13, at St. Augustine, Fla., completely destroyed the "Old Monastery," for over a century used by officers and their families stationed at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla. The building destroyed was mainly used as the administrative offices for the Florida National Guard, the state having obtained the use of the barracks' buildings as the state arsenal from the United States Government some ten years ago.

Adjutant General Foster says that while many of the records were saved some of those of greatest value were destroyed—all the furnishings and other goods stored in the building, excepting some of the effects stored by Capt. L. L. Gregg, U.S.A., the inspector-instructor, were destroyed. Captain Gregg, by heroic effort, managed to save the records of his work in behalf of the Militia. General Foster, who was to leave to appear before the Congressional Military Committee in Washington, lost a package of the records showing his laudable work; and his pocket book containing a large, personal sum of money. The loss to the Militia of Florida is severe, as the records General Foster has compiled are without duplicates. Great sympathy is extended General Foster, for all know that he has labored faithfully in advancing the cause of Florida's Militia, and, of course, the interests of the general government. The loss falls upon the state of Florida.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Col. Frank G. Sweeney, Inspector General Penn. National Guard, has made an interesting report on the result of the annual inspection of the force, made at encampment during July and August last. We make the following extracts:

The admirable personal appearance of the Infantry commands was due, in no little measure, to the new uniforms. The personnel was very good and the soldierly bearing of the men in ranks, as a rule, excellent. The woolen olive drab uniform is the best both in cut and fit ever furnished to the Guard. The uniforms were in excellent condition. The rifles, excepting a few with pitted barrels, were clean and serviceable. Out of all the pieces inspected only two were found with parts broken, and in both cases it was the stacking swivel.

Some of the organizations did not appear at inspection in the full equipment, required under the bill of dress, for light marching order. The equipment presented for inspection was in reasonably good condition. In many cases the belts

were old and unfit for hard service. A number of the officers were without full equipment. Inspectors report definite improvement in the condition of camps. The grounds were well policed. Tents were well aired and their contents neatly arranged. Sanitary conditions were excellent. The handling of rations by the various commands deserves specific reference. Cleanliness, the sanitary care of food in preparation and serving, the character of the surroundings of both kitchens and mess tents, and, not of least importance, the personal appearance of all immediately employed in this service, evidenced an intelligent direction worthy of high praise. Further, the officers of the various commands are to be commended for the effort made to subside their men on the rations furnished by the state, which proved generally satisfactory in both quantity and quality.

The movements of the troops and camp equipment, in detrain and entraining were, as a rule, very good. In some cases, however, the detraining was attended by noise and even unsoldierly conduct, which naturally affected the rating in discipline of such organizations. The failure of hired teams to report at appointed times for baggage and camp equipment, in many instances, seriously interfered with the entraining of organizations. Like difficulty may be expected in the future, until a regulation wagon train has become a part of each command. The spirit and general demeanor of the Guard has been favorably reported upon by all inspectors. There is still, however, a tendency to neglect instruction in military courtesy, one of the most important factors in discipline.

It is the opinion of the inspectors, that the encampment was one of the most beneficial in results, to both officers and men, in the history of the Guard. The men became so interested in the work that instead of trying to evade duty, as at former encampments, they were constant in their attendance at drills and manifested a keen desire to learn. This was due to the splendid course of instruction outlined in General Orders for this tour of duty. The subject of guard duty continues to receive too little attention. This is a mistake. The general reviews which I witnessed, considering that the troops had not been together for a year, were commendable.

The personnel of Field Company A, Signal Corps, is very good. The personal appearance of the command, however, was marred by men unshaven, some wearing button shoes and others with soiled gloves.

Colonel Williams, Chief of Ordnance, who proceeded to Tobyhanna, Pa., to inspect the Field Artillery, reports that one battery did not present itself for inspection, having left for its home station, by permission of the commandant of the camp, before his arrival, also that he was compelled to drive nine miles from the camp in order to find the three other batteries who were, in compliance of orders, on a practice march. He found these commands unprepared for inspection, not being uniformed or equipped as directed in orders by the commander-in-chief. In the future, unless time is afforded for the proper inspection of our troops encamped with the Regulars, no inspection should be ordered for such commands.

TEXAS.

The Texas National Guard is to have an addition of three batteries of Field Artillery, one of which it is planned to be located in Houston.

At present the only battery of Field Artillery in the state is located at Dallas. One could be placed in Houston if the required number of enlistments, 133, are secured, and the people furnish stables and an armory. Other essentials will be handled by the Federal Government, which will entail an approximate expenditure of \$100,000. The location of the batteries will depend entirely on the attitude of the people in different sections.

In addition to equipping the batteries, the War Department will furnish ten artillery horses for each one, and will pay men to care both for the animals and the mechanical equipment.

"I cannot say that this is exactly what will be done," General Cecil Lyon, of the Texas National Guard, said, "but these are the plans Governor Ferguson and I discussed with Mr. Garrison and the chief of the Militia division. The new State Militia Council will meet some time soon and plan the campaign for the improvement of the conditions of the Guard."

"In regard to the matter of the funds of the Texas National Guard," he continued, "I can say that we hope and expect by Jan. 1 to have all matters of difference adjusted and to be able to proceed with our plans for improvement. We found the Department at Washington ready to meet us half way, or more than half way, in adjusting the matter of government claims, and we were told that any little technicalities would not be held against us."

2D NAVAL BATTALION, N.Y.—COMDR. C. O. BRINCKERHOFF.

While a division of United States battleships were cruising at sea on the night of Dec. 17, one of them was torpedoed by an enemy's submarine and the latter was sunk before she could submerge and escape. This realistic exhibition, with large miniature warships, formed one of the principal attractions at the review of the 2d Naval Battalion of New York in its splendidly equipped armory in Brooklyn on the above mentioned date.

This review was tendered to the employers of members of the battalion in appreciation of their patriotic generosity in allowing them proper time off from their work to attend the necessary summer cruises and other outdoor duty. The armory was crowded with spectators and the many employers present received ample testimony, first hand, of how thoroughly and conscientiously the men have learned their varied duties, and the high resultant efficiency. The reviewing party, which represented the employers, consisted of Mr. P. A. Atkinson, of the Edison Company, and Messrs. Lucas, Ridgway, Lattermann and Crow.

The first event on the program was a one-pounder Hotchkiss battery drill, the reserve being armed with the Benet-Mercier rapid fire guns. This drill was under command of Lieut. Theodore Nelson, of the 2d Division, and was a very clever piece of work. It gave an idea of the awful fire of machine guns and rifles that has to be coped with, and there were different movements illustrating the various formations for attack and defense. The guns were also disassembled and rendered useless on the firing line, and then assembled again, in almost less time than it takes to write.

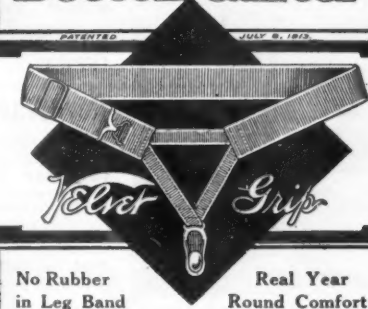
Another clever exhibition of the work of seamen ashore on active duty was an infantry landing force drill under Lieut. Frank R. Lackey, of the 1st Division. This was followed by an interesting exhibition of wall scaling.

The most spectacular event of the evening, and one which is a particularly important element in the theoretical instruction in navigation work for the battalion, was the battleship maneuvers and submarine attack. This was under the direction of Chief Gunner's Mate W. H. Free, and four miniature battleships, some thirty-five feet long, equipped with the usual masts, wireless, signal lights, guns, etc., and moved by power, went through various day and night evolutions, and also engaged in target practice while under way, each ship firing at a target, which was finally blown to pieces by the expert gunners of the battalion. Then, during the darkness of night, a submarine sneaked along and managed to torpedo one of the battleships, which at once began to take on a bad list to port, with the inrush of supposed water through the hole in her side. One of her funnels and cage masts also went by the board, but her watertight compartments saved her, and she managed to fire at the submarine, and the other battleships, picking up the underwater boat with their searchlights, delivered such a vigorous fire that she was presumably sunk.

This ingenious display of miniature battleships was due to the enterprise of former Comdr. Kingsley L. Martin, and so valuable are its features, that they are to be copied for the instruction of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Following the battleship exhibition, there was the review, and parade of the battalion under command of Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Fitzgerald, who has been in command during the illness of Commander Brinckerhoff. Both ceremonies were

NEVERBIND
Boston Garter



ONE LOOK tells you why you're going to wear NEVERBIND. It can't choke your leg—always lifts on the socks just enough to keep them SMOOTH.

If you don't find it at your dealer's we'll send sample pair, postpaid, mercerized, 25c; double grip, 25c; silk, 50c.

George Frost Co., Makers. Boston, Mass.

finely executed, and the men while at attention were remarkably steady. They are certainly a physically fit and intelligent looking body, and have received well merited praise from the Navy Department for their efficient work aboard warships during the annual cruise. A pretty feature at the close of the exercises was the lowering of the flag from the masthead at the westerly end of the darkened drill hall while the beam of a searchlight played upon it.

As a further evidence of the enterprise of the battalion the formation of a marine division has commenced, and it is hoped to have it mustered in some time next month. A hydroaeroplane section is also being organized under Lieut. Leon Dickinson, ordnance officer of the battalion, and he has already secured three licensed pilots.

Among the special guests who were entertained in the ward room were Commodore Robert P. Foreshow, commanding the Naval Militia of the State; Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Sawyer, of his staff, and the reviewing party. There was dancing for members and guests.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The Naval Militia of Massachusetts has been reorganized to conform to the plan of uniform organization of the Naval Militia throughout the country, which was prepared under the direction of the Navy Department by a board of naval officers, presided over by Capt. William A. Gill, U.S.N. The old "brigade" is changed to a naval battalion. The following officers will continue to serve without new appointment: Lieut. Comdr. John T. Nelson, Lieut. Comdr. Frederick G. Robinson, Surg. David G. Eldridge and P.A. Surg. Orland R. Blair.

The battalion will consist of a captain commanding, one commander, who will be the executive officer; three lieutenant commanders, one lieutenant commander as chief engineer and one lieutenant, junior grade. The staff consists of: One surgeon with rank of lieutenant commander, one passed assistant surgeon with rank of senior lieutenant, three assistant surgeons with rank of lieutenant, junior grade, one paymaster with rank of lieutenant commander, one passed assistant paymaster with rank of lieutenant, and one assistant paymaster with rank of lieutenant, junior grade. The headquarters staff of chief petty officers consists of seven chief yeomen and seven yeomen, first or second class. In the commissary branch are a commissary steward, ten ships' cooks, one cabin steward and eighteen supernumeraries, while the hospital branch has two hospital stewards and ten apprentices.

The deck divisions will remain the same with three officers, but there are some changes in the ratings of the petty officers. The engineer divisions remain with a total of eighty enlisted personnel, but have an additional ensign. The Marine Company has three officers and sixty-seven enlisted men and petty officers.

The development of an aeronautical branch is also provided for and allowance is made for fourteen warrant officers of various grades.

The steamer Eastland, which overturned at its dock in the Chicago River July 24, causing the loss of 812 lives, was sold at auction at Chicago, Ill., to Captain Evers, of the Illinois Naval Militia, for \$46,000. Captain Evers has announced that the boat will be used by the Naval Militia after certain alterations have been made in the hull that he is sure will make it seaworthy.

An article on the condition of the New York Naval Militia appears on page 528 of this issue.

INFANTRY DRILL QUESTIONS.

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911.

Copyright, 1915, W. C. and F. P. Church.

F. G. B. asks: (1) What are the authorized Infantry Drill Regulations? (2) Which is the correct command, "Four right" or "Squads right?" Answer: (1) Infantry Drill Regulations, United States Army, 1911; see ad on front cover of this paper. (2) Squads right.

A. R. L. says: The text on page 47, I.D.R., as to the position of first sergeant when the company is in line does not agree with the diagram on page 46. Please explain. Answer: It does agree. The diagram shows the first sergeant as a platoon commander. Par. 164 says, "When not commanding a platoon, he is posted as a file closer opposite the third file from the outer flank of the first platoon."

J. E. B. asks: (1) Battalion marching in line of company, the command close on first company is given; the first company halts. Should the other companies execute by the right flank, halt, and then execute left face? (2) Battalion in close line halted. The command is given to "extend on first company; the base company stands fast; do the other companies execute left face, march until they have obtained the desired distance, halt and execute right face? Answer: (1) When companies are small this is the usual method of executing the movement. Where companies are large it is usual to give the command: 1. Squads right, 2. March, 1. Right oblique, 2. March, 1. Forward, 2. March, 1. Squads left, 2. March, 1. Company, 2. Halt. (2) Same principles apply as in (1).

M. M. asks: (1) If at guard mounting the old officer of the day and the new guard approach the post of No. 1 at the same time, from the same direction, and at the same distance, for which party does No. 1 turn out the guard, and what is the authority for this decision? (2) If at guard mounting the old guard has already been turned out for the new guard (armed party), and the old officer of the day approaches the post of No. 1 does No. 1 turn out the guard for the old officer of the day? Answer: (1) "Turn out the guard, armed party." It is made mandatory by Par. 203,

BARRELS



How to pile them
without trouble
and breakage.
Use the
Revoluator
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
to store your
kegs, boxes,
cases, bales, etc.

Send for Bulletin
A.N. 27

N. Y. REVOLVING PORTABLE ELEVATOR CO.
343 Garfield Ave., (143) Jersey City, N. J.

and then "Turn out the guard, officer of the day," Par. 206. (2) Yes, see Par. 206.

W. C. asks: (1) The captain gives the command "On right into line," the company marching in column of squads. What are the commands that the corporal of the third squad gives before the captain commands, "Front?" (2) The company at a halt or marching in column of squads and the captain commands, "Right front into line," what are the commands the corporal gives before the captain commands "Front?" Answer: (1) 1. Right turn, 2. March; 1. Squad, 2. Halt; 1. Right, 2. Dress. If the company was at a halt the corporal's first command would be "Forward." (2) Right oblique; 1. Forward, 2. March; 1. Squad, 2. Halt; 1. Left, 2. Dress.

G. I. B. asks: Does Change No. 7, I.D.R., Jan. 21, 1914, belong in the body of the book, Par. 150, page 43, or does it belong to Appendix A, page 212, Par. 150? Answer: It changes Appendix A.

P. W. F. asks: (1) In Par. 56, page 22, of the 1911 Regulations it says "place the left foot by the side of the right." We execute the movement by turning on the right heel and when the right foot was pointing in the new direction we place the left, which was to the left and in rear of the right, beside the right. Is this correct? (2) An enlisted man has to enter an officer's room to make a report. The man has side arms. Does he take them with him when he enters the room until he reports? (3) The same man after reporting is seated in the room. An officer senior to the one in the room enters. After the senior officer reports a junior officer enters. In each case what does the man do as regards saluting? (4) If the enlisted man was unarmed and went through the same situations as in (3) what would he do as regards saluting? (5) An enlisted man is detailed as orderly to the major in the armory. He is stationed outside the door and has side arms. Does he salute all officers who may pass or remain in his position? (6) Is an enlisted man ever an orderly without side arms? (7) The membership committee of a company is made up of officers and enlisted men. If all are armed, what is done as regards the caps at a meeting? (8) If unarmed what about the caps? (9) While at such a meeting should they be armed or unarmed? (10) Is there a book printed that goes into the matter of honors and salutes more fully than the Drill Regulations? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) Salutes and makes his report. Salutes when he leaves the officer and salutes in the second case. (4) Rises and stands at attention in the first case and remains seated in the second case. (5) Yes, but if the officer remains in the same place, loitering about, the salute need not be repeated. (6) No; should not be. (7) Keep caps on. (8) Should be removed. (9) As the officer in charge directs. (10) Yes, Manual for Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Infantry, War Department, 1914, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., for forty-five cents.

H. E. B. asks: How many steps will No. 4 of the rear rank take in executing squads right about from the halt? Answer: Arrives at the tenth step and moves forward at the eleventh.

C. H. asks: Par. 77, I.D.R., in explaining the position of order arms, says "right hand holding the piece between the thumb and fingers." Does this mean thumb and fingers toward the front or rear? Answer: Toward the front, of course.

A READER asks: If a company is drilling the Manual of Arms by the numbers, does the command "1. Parade, 2. Rest," do away with the numbers? Answer: No.

G. F. B. asks: In Par. 376, I.D.R., page 96, do not the words "his proper unit" mean the next higher unit than the one commanded? Answer: Yes.

W. H. S. asks: A regiment is drawn up in line and being reviewed by the brigade commander, who, instead of the ride around the troops, is dismounted and marches around. In passing the colors, does the brigade commander and his staff salute the colors? Answer: Yes.

L. W. asks: Marching in column of squads, file closers on the right; the command is given "Squads right about." Do the file closers face the column or turn and face from the column? Answer: Either is correct, but to face from the column is the natural way to do it. The point is to be in your proper place when the about is completed.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. E. S. asks: (1) Have campaign badges been authorized for the occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico? (2) If a man serves four years on the seven-year enlistment bill and desires to stay the full seven years does he draw pay for another period after four years' service? Answer: (1) No. (2) Yes; for purposes of continuous service pay four years constitute a period.

J. B. Should Congress provide for an increase in the Army enlisted men should be able to take examination for promotion to a lieutenant in the Cavalry arm in 1916. At present there are no vacancies. Speak to your C.O.

E. M. C. asks: (1) Number of ordnance sergeants appointed since Sept. 1, 1915. (2) Probable number of those now on eligible list being appointed during the period ending Feb. 1, 1918. Answer: (1) Brown, Osborne, Eccles, Green. (2) Of this we can only say that eligibles now on the list are continued as eligibles for another year, as it is estimated that there are enough eligibles without the usual examination (to be omitted in February next) for another year.

PACIFIC—First have your name corrected in the Marine Corps, where you are now serving, by applying to the Major General Commandant, through the channel. Having done this, then write to The Adjutant General at Washington, requesting certificates of discharge from the Army in place of the discharges you lost in fire. In both cases state the facts in full.

M. M. M.—There are no orders suggesting that the 2d Cavalry is to leave Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., at any time in the near future.

D. I. K. asks: What in your opinion is the outlook for the appointment of young men from civil life in the Army in the

near future? Answer: If Congress authorizes an increase in the Army, there may be a chance for civilians. With the Army as at present, there is no immediate prospect for civilians. The country seems to demand adequate defense. If the doctors at the Capitol can agree, and we feel it in our bones that they will come to an understanding on some measure of appreciable increase, there will be ample opportunity for earnest young men who seek to take up the profession of arms—as commissioned officers, by way of the Military Academy, or from the ranks, or from civil life.

G. W. B.—Books, magazines, etc., for distribution among the various military posts may be sent to the rooms of the U.S. Soldiers' Christian Aid Association, 5 Beekman street, New York.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS, U.S.A.

Following is a list of the 404 quartermaster sergeants, Quartermaster Corps, U.S.A., arranged according to rank, as of Dec. 1, 1915. Dates of appointment are given in condensed form, the month by number instead of name. Where more than one appointment was made on any one day, names are arranged alphabetically. Those marked with an asterisk were former post commissary sergeants:

1. Reuter, W. A. 10-11-'97	121. Marcey, D. E. 3-20-'06
2. Benjamin, M. 12-24-'97	122. McKeeney, J. D. 3-24-'06
3. Macleod, N. 2-3-'98	123. Schwarz, J. 3-24-'06
4. Wilson, J. B. 3-21-'98	124. Black, J. W. 4-12-'06
5. Kratzke, A. H. 7-22-'98	125. Pillians, W. I. 4-28-'06
6. Schiller, J. 8-6-'98	126. Saddler, M. 5-2-'06
7. Flynn, C. E. 8-11-'98	127. Butler, W. A. 5-21-'06
8. Geiling, G. 10-1-'98	128. Lindenstruth, P. W. 6-7-'06
9. Thompson, K. J. 10-1-'98	129. Hahn, G. H. 7-10-'06
10. Woods, J. F. 10-1-'98	130. Simpson, O. T. 7-11-'06
11. Bader, C. 10-15-'98	131. Jackson, O. 8-10-'06
12. Farinighy, W. H. 12-1-'98	132. Moore, P. B. 8-10-'06
13. Wikander, J. 12-3-'98	133. Carter, W. O. 8-25-'06
14. Jensen, J. 3-15-'99	134. Madsen, H. A. 8-25-'06
15. Kidwell, F. A. 6-22-'99	135. Phillips, W. P. 10-3-'06
16. Benninghoven, J. 8-7-'99	136. Massie, L. B. 10-23-'06
17. Reissman, F. 9-11-'99	137. Thornd, N. J. 10-23-'06
18. Schiller, F. 9-14-'99	138. Connor, D. F. 11-27-'06
19. Harrell, G. H. 12-29-'99	139. Underwood, W. E. 11-27-'06
20. Beardslee, L. W. 4-20-'00	140. Ceniz, J. 12-1-'06
21. Coffman, P. 4-20-'00	141. Walker, W. J. 12-8-'06
22. Peterson, P. 4-20-'00	142. Gaul, E. M. 12-13-'06
23. Grigsby, J. 5-10-'00	143. Tripp, G. D. 12-19-'06
24. Mills, M. A. 5-29-'00	144. Lewis, L. 1-9-'07
25. Powers, J. 6-6-'00	145. J. Connell, D. 1-17-'07
26. Legendre, M. 6-27-'00	146. Phillips, E. J. 2-8-'07
27. Maxson, L. 8-3-'00	147. Bengtson, N. P. 4-27-'07
28. Smith, B. K. 8-3-'00	148. Kennedy, T. B. 5-17-'07
29. Robinson, T. 9-18-'00	149. Goff, C. L. 5-31-'07
30. Adams, J. H. 9-25-'00	150. Wilson, C. F. 6-15-'07
31. Koehn, O. 9-25-'00	151. Greene, J. L. 6-22-'07
32. Jones, H. B. 9-29-'00	152. Christophel, J. C. 8-14-'07
33. Cotter, D. H. 10-26-'00	153. Weadon, J. S. 11-23-'07
34. Imhof, J. 11-16-'00	154. Duggan, P. F. 11-25-'07
35. Ellis, G. 11-17-'00	155. Zimmerman, H. C. 12-4-'07
36. Butler, M. J. 2-18-'01	156. Holliday, P. 12-17-'07
37. Patterson, T. 2-18-'01	157. Ingram, C. H. 2-17-'08
38. Thorngren, A. 2-18-'01	158. Morgan, W. R. 2-17-'08
39. Widell, B. 2-18-'01	159. Scott, R. 2-17-'08
40. Newman, A. 2-19-'01	160. Engelman, P. 2-18-'08
41. Hodge, E. 3-16-'01	161. Engelman, P. 2-18-'08
42. Roberts, T. D. 5-13-'01	162. Kluna, R. L. 2-24-'08
43. Scott, R. 5-16-'01	163. Reed, D. F. 3-12-'08
44. Shaffer, S. W. 5-16-'01	164. Stern, J. H. 5-20-'08
45. Cox, W. H. 5-27-'01	165. Emery, L. J. 6-3-'08
46. Martin, W. 6-23-'01	166. Goodman, S. N. 6-6-'08
47. Downs, J. M. 8-21-'01	167. Menton, O. 6-9-'08
48. Gibbons, R. 9-26-'01	168. Simpson, M. T. 6-13-'08
49. O'Brien, D. J. 11-2-'01	169. Jaka, W. J. 7-12-'08
50. Martin, W. 2d 11-19-'01	170. Hellriegel, J. 7-25-'08
51. Edwards, S. H. 12-21-'01	171. Rackley, J. J. 7-31-'08
52. Payne, W. 12-21-'01	172. Luberoff, J. 8-17-'08
53. Quinn, J. P. 12-21-'01	173. Murphy, W. J. 8-28-'08
54. Gilmore, C. 2-8-'02	174. Haider, S. 8-31-'08
55. King, W. T. 2-8-'02	175. Bullier, M. G. 9-18-'08
56. Mageean, J. 2-13-'02	176. Guth, H. 10-19-'08
57. McSweeney, D. 5-26-'02	177. Stewart, L. P. 10-29-'08
58. Boberg, K. 7-1-'02	178. Coe, C. A. 11-4-'08
59. Balch, O. H. 7-31-'02	179. Griewald, B. F. 11-4-'08
60. Chard, H. C. 11-6-'02	180. Lafferty, B. 11-4-'08
61. Corcoran, H. 12-20-'02	181. Lee, M. M. 11-4-'08
62. Mattison, W. H. 12-20-'02	182. Winter, H. 11-5-'08
63. Zautner, G. H. 1-17-'03	183. Shemonosky, P. 11-13-'08
64. Jones, T. C. 1-20-'03	184. MacDonald, J. T. 11-24-'08
65. Timmons, C. S. 2-3-'03	185. Lague, O. G. 11-27-'08
66. Grimes, J. T. 4-1-'03	186. Day, J. 11-27-'08
67. Scally, J. 4-7-'03	187. Lipstreu, J. 12-4-'08
68. Easton, R. C. 5-1-'03	188. Geyer, W. E. 1-7-'09
69. Wade, D. E. 7-8-'03	189. LeBlanc, R. H. 1-25-'09
70. Mitchell, M. L. 7-8-'03	190. Angus, R. M. 2-11-'09
71. Grindley, W. C. 9-14-'03	191. Hoeltzel, G. 2-11-'09
72. Flock, S. W. 9-23-'03	192. Cantlon, P. E. 3-12-'09
73. Ames, A. B. 10-16-'03	193. Hafner, J. 3-13-'09
74. Buck, M. P. L. 11-7-'03	194. Staples, F. 3-30-'09
75. Crommelin, G. B. 4-23-'04	195. Schwalm, C. 4-17-'09
76. McClinton, W. L. 5-7-'04	196. Brouillet, J. 4-29-'09
77. Bell, P. 7-1-'04	197. Zimmerman, P. R. 5-6-'09
78. Bowmaster, H. 7-1-'04	198. Reese, G. H. 5-8-'09
79. Freeman, O. 7-1-'04	199. Taylor, J. C. 5-24-'09
80. Frey, C. W. 7-1-'04	200. Taylor, M. K. 5-24-'09
81. Geisler, J. G. 7-1-'04	201. Armstrong, J. L. 6-14-'09
82. Hinson, C. J. 7-1-'04	202. Skiles, O. E. 7-10-'09
83. Jacobs, F. R. 7-1-'04	203. Stanley, A. W. 7-10-'09
84. Johnson, C. R. 7-1-'04	204. Grey, J. M. 7-21-'09
85. Rosemere, E. H. 7-1-'04	205. Kunz, C. H. 7-21-'09
86. Sharp, E. L. 7-1-'04	206. Joralein, L. 7-26-'09
87. Wickens, A. B. 7-1-'04	207. Tuttle, W. J. 8-5-'09
88. Berg, E. 7-7-'04	208. Hardman, H. W. 8-10-'09
89. Phillips, E. C. 7-7-'04	209. Crowl, C. S. 8-24-'09
90. Burgess, F. R. 7-8-'04	210. Odell, G. W. 9-14-'09
91. Smith, O. 7-18-'04	211. Davitt, H. 9-20-'09
92. Fuhrmann, S. F. E. 8-17-'04	212. Clynes, J. 11-5-'09
93. Harvey, J. S. 8-17-'04	213. Donohue, J. 11-10-'09
94. Morrell, C. J. 8-17-'04	214. Long, T. T. 12-10-'09
95. Wey, P. W. 8-17-'04	215. Huitman, J. A. 12-15-'09
96. Parsons, D. L. 12-10-'04	216. Wechsler, L. J. 1-12-'10
97. Thompson, G. 12-10-'04	217. Harney, D. J. 1-14-'10
98. Wood, S. 12-14-'04	218. Segarra, D. 2-15-'10
99. Grey, W. A. 1-5-'05	219. Segarra, R. A. 2-7-'10
100. Isley, C. J. 1-5-'05	220. Van Buren, C. 2-18-'10
101. Kuhn, P. V. 1-5-'05	221. Tandler, R. 3-12-'10
102. Redding, C. 1-5-'05	222. Gillans, G. H. 3-15-'10
103. Hunter, W. A. 5-1-'05	223. Fain, R. L. 4-1-'10
104. Tilford, J. W. 5-1-'05	224. Washington, W. W. 5-28-'10
105. Franke, C. B. 5-10-'05	225. Edgar, W. S. 6-10-'10
106. Larner, W. M. 6-8-'05	226. Ritter, W. F. 6-20-'10
107. Foster, W. J. 6-28-'05	227. Koch, A. L. 6-22-'10
108. Bitterman, J. F. 7-24-'05	228. Bower, R. 6-30-'10
109. Walter, R. 7-25-'05	229. Wade, C. 7-9-'10
110. Stewart, C. A. 9-9-'05	230. Cassidy, W. 7-15-'10
111. Platt, J. C. 9-12-'05	231. Palmer, L. H. 8-10-'10
112. Hempstead, F. L. 10-28-'05	232. Conger, J. S. 9-10-'10
113. Lewis, M. A. 10-28-'05	233. O'Connell, W. J. 9-15-'10
114. Berg, E. 1-23-'06	234. Koppie, G. S. 9-19-'10
115. Watts, O. C. 1-23-'06	235. Bronson, E. S. 9-19-'10
116. Batterson, E. L. 2-17-'06	236. Henesley, H. C. 10-11-'10
117. Bryan, L. A. 2-17-'06	237. Irwin, A. 11-19-'10
118. Downey, C. J. 2-17-'06	
119. Kees, G. D. 2-17-'06	



HOPPE'S Nitro Powder Solvent

No. 9
For cleaning High Power Rifles,
Revolvers and Fire Arms of all
kinds. Universally endorsed by Rifle,
Pistol and Shot Gun men through-
out the world.

Sold by dealers and at Post
Exchanges.

FRANK A. HOPPE
1741 North Darien Street Philadelphia, Pa.

4% Banking by Mail Certificate
INTEREST figured from the first of
every month. Deposits and
withdrawals, noted on certificate, al-
ways show exact balance. No letters to
write, checks to draw or deposit slips
to make out. A postal with your name
and address will bring full particulars.
PUTNAM TRUST CO.
GREENWICH, CONN.

238. Eikenberry, E. 1-4-'11	320. Owens, A. M. 5-20-'13
239. Martin, C. 2-2-'11	321. Drummond, M. G. 6-16-'13
240. Barr, L. D. 2-18-'11	322. Morris, R. H. 7-8-'13
241. Stanchfield, C. T. 2-20-'11	323. Bentler, J. 7-31-'13
242. Jansen, F. 3-4-'11	324. Maloney, M. J. 7-31-'13
243. Garcia, E. 3-13-'11	325. Rees, G. W. 7-31-'13
244. Baker, J. R. 3-15-'11	326. Hostetter, R. 8-5-'13
245. Bremner, C. F. 3-15-'11	327. Langtry, O. J. 8-15-'13
246. Simonton, W. 3-20-'11	328. Middleton, J. 9-4-'13
247. McGuire, T. G. 3-22-'11	329. Morelle, F. 9-9-'13
248. Miller, E. 5-15-'11	330. Vogel, J. W. 9-11-'13
249. Lobitz, A. 5-22-'11	331. Hennecke, F. 9-16-'13
250. Sturgill, W. F. 6-10-'11	332. Board, W. 9-22-'13
251. Wiscombe, W. P. 6-19-'11	333. Taylor, G. F. R. 9-23-'13
252. Rath, H. J. 6-23-'11	334. Swanton, E. E. 9-26-'13
253. Dunbar, M. B. 6-24-'11	335. Taylor, H. F. 9-29-'13
254. Metzger, H. 6-30-'11	336. Winn, W. A. 9-30-'13
255. Cameron, C. W. 7-6-'11	337. Tague, A. 10-1-'13
256. Berney, T. J. 8-18-'11	338. Scally, E. 10-8-'13
257. Fitton, J. 8-18-'11	339. King, L. F. 10-14-'13
258. DeGraff, M. H. 8-19-'11	340. Calhoun, R. C. 10-24-'13
259. Gage, W. H. 8-19-'11	341. Brockman, A. 10-29-'13
260. Hankinson, F. 8-19-'11	342. Merritt, H. L. 11-1-'13
261. Hunker, H. J. 9-27-'11	343. Raymond, D. R. 11-1-'13
262. Spengler, J. H. 10-10-'11	344. Cross, W. E. 11-5-'13
263. Hickey, J. H. 10-14-'11	345. Costello, J. T. 12-5-'13
264. Wolbert, E. 1-29-'12	346. Ward, T. 12-19-'13
265. O'Connor, M. 2-1-'12	347. Logue, M. E. 1-3-'14
266. Schocklin, J. C. 2-16-'12	348. Neal, W. T. 1-5-'14
267. Bray, G. 2-13-'12	349. Ginn, M. R. 1-8-'14
268. Barr, F. 3-4-'12	350. Sneed, H. P. 1-13-'14
269. Donnelly, O. 3-4-'12	351. Schneider, A. H. 1-15-'14
270. Roth, J. O. 3-6-'12	352. Bernard, H. A. 4-2-'14
271. Clarke, J. M. 4-1-'12	353. Jackson, H. L. 4-2-'14
272. Magee, G. F. 4-18-'12	354. Kenny, F. W. 4-2-'14
273. Leonard, T. 5-2-'12	355. Schweeten, W. 4-2-'14
274. Thomas, B. F. 5-7-'12	356. Doyle, E. P. 4-15-'14
275. Craven, J. N. 5-8-'12	357. Moreno, E. 4-15-'14
276. Boehnlein, M. 5-21-'12	358. Kraus, C. A. 4-17-'14
277. Reynolds, A. 5-23-'12	359. Jackson, F. J. 4-20-'14
278. Hoskins, H. A. 6-22-'12	360. Mills, T. H. 4-21-'14
279. Sanders, C. 6-25-'12	361. Hodapp, P. R. 4-27-'14
280. Chapman, F. H. 7-2-'12	362. Marshall, T. B. 6-10-'14
281. Long, T. W. 7-2-'12	363. Marshall, S. J. D. 6-16-'14
282. Reeve, A. M. 7-2-'12	364. Hiehle, E. T. 6-23-'14
283. Whitlock, P. 7-2-'12	365. Soper, A. H. 6-30-'14
284. Cook, G. C. 7-3-'12	366. Maginn, G. 7-3-'14
285. Williams, J. 7-6-'12	367. Raeder, E. 7-7-'14
286. Youart, W. T. 7-16-'12	368. O'Donovan, T. 7-8-'14
287. Irwin, V. 7-26-'12	369. Wetzel, A. A. 7-11-'14
288. Fleming, J. T. 7-30-'12	370. Hindrum, J. A. M. 8-6-'14
289. Crosson, J. F. 8-12-'12	371. White, R. C. 8-11-'14
290. Shugart, J. C. 8-16-'12	372. Douglas, L. B. 8-12-'14
291. Hopkins, D. F. 8-31-'12	373. Mayben, J. W. 8-

moyle. They leave in a few days for Rochester for duty with the New York Militia. Miss Patti Smith is expected home from Smith College to-morrow to spend the holiday season with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Smith. Major Dale's bridge guests on Friday were Lieut. and Mrs. French and Mrs. Rees. Colonel Hirst, our regimental commander, spent Sunday here as the guest of Major and Mrs. Normoyle. He was en route to Madison Barracks.

The trophy won by the 3d Infantry in the Inter-regiment Rifle Match at Plattsburg Barracks during the recent maneuvers has been placed on exhibition in the post exchange. It is being viewed with great pride by every member of the battalion. Captain Barber was team captain and Lieutenant Walling team coach. Our team won by a good margin, defeating teams from the 30th Infantry and the Provisional Regiment.

Lieuts. and Mesdames Walling and French and Lieutenant Hurley were supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ames, in Oswego, last night.

With a beautiful service last evening a handsome lectern was unveiled at the Episcopal Church in Oswego. The lectern was presented to the church by Q.M. Sergt. T. D. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, in memory of their deceased daughter, Mary.

PORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1915.

Mrs. Clay Brown, visiting Comdr. and Mrs. E. P. Jessup, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was luncheon guest of Mrs. Kilbourne and Mrs. Sterling on Tuesday and spent Thursday night with Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard. Capt. and Mrs. Bosley entertained at supper after the concert and tea-dance Saturday for Miss Elizabeth Topping, Mrs. Von Tinden, Mr. Albert Von Tinden, Miss Peck and Mrs. Gunnison, all of New York. Miss Ethel Allen spent the week-end in New York as guest of Mrs. George Leary, with whom she attended the Serbian relief ball at the Biltmore Monday night.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. Baird were visitors at Fort Hamilton Friday and will arrive soon for station. Mrs. Pence is packing to leave shortly for Washington. Major Ford, who has been in the bachelor building for some time, has taken the quarters occupied by Major Patten, who has taken those of Captain Kilbourne, who has moved into quarters vacated by Mrs. Williams and will be there until after the holidays, when he will move with his family to Governors Island. Mrs. White and Mrs. Feeler move to Fort Wadsworth to-morrow.

Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux, who has been in California since July, returned to Fort Wadsworth Wednesday. Mrs. Kitts entertained at bridge Friday in honor of her niece, Mrs. W. B. McCaskey, and for Mesdames Mechlun, Howlett and Holly, from Bay Ridge, and Mesdames Roberts, Edwards, Carpenter, Dunbar, Beckham, Hubbard and Matson.

Lieut. W. N. Haskell is recovering from his recent attack of pneumonia. The other members of his family all have had colds, and the second boy, William, is threatened with mastoiditis.

Mrs. Anna S. Abernethy, who has been visiting her son and daughter-in-law, leaves Thursday for a protracted stay in Texas. Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard and Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Matson Sunday. Dr. and Mrs. Dunbar and little Jane, who have been with Mrs. Pence all summer, moved into Brooklyn this week. Capt. Philip Yost has arrived from Fort Bayard and reported for duty at Fort Hamilton.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Edwards left Monday for Virginia, where they will be with relatives until they leave for Honolulu on the Feb. 5 transport. Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter gave a bridge party Tuesday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Miss Stevenson, Capt. and Mesdames Roberts, Beckham, Hubbard, Kitts, Matson, Kilbourne, Mrs. Alston Hamilton, Mrs. R. H. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin, Miss Ethel Allen, Lieutenants Copton, Easterday, Larabee and Loustalot and Lieut. Liebert. Major and Mrs. Abernethy gave a farewell dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards on Friday. Their other guests were Capt. and Mesdames Kitts, Carpenter, Kilbourne, Miss Stevenson, Miss Allen, Lieutenants Easterday and Englehart, from Fort Totten. The orchestra played during dinner and later for dancing. Col. and Mrs. Allen had dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin, Miss Allen and Lieutenant Larabee.

Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne, sr., who has been visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne, left Wednesday for Columbus, Ohio. Wednesday was a big moving day at Fort Hamilton. Kilbourne moved into the new house, the Williams set, Major Patten into the Kilbourne set, and Major Ford into the Patten set. Mrs. White moved to Fort Wadsworth and Captain Yost took her set. Miss Helen Stevenson, of Toronto, who has been visiting Mrs. Abernethy for a month, left Saturday for her home.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dean Hall, from Fort Monroe, have been stopping in Bay Ridge with Major Lauderdale before going to their new station, Fort Moultrie. S. Kilbourne Abernethy spent the week-end in New York with Miss Stevenson. William Haskell, jr., was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, N.Y., on Wednesday with mastoiditis. His aunt, Miss Regina Farrell, of Albany, who has been helping Mrs. Haskell through this dreadful siege of illness, is at the hospital with him. Lieutenant Haskell is recovering slowly.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Sawyer, of Ninety-sixth street and Shore road, returned to-day from a four week trip to Bermuda. The address of Mrs. R. H. Williams will be 196 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, until she leaves for Turkey, Feb. 1, to join Captain Williams. Capt. and Mrs. Beckham and the children left to-day for Annapolis, where they will spend Christmas week with Dr. and Mrs. Wise. Mr. Arthur Pence has arrived from Schadrinn's School, Washington, to visit his mother. Mrs. Pence, who has finished packing, will, with her boys, spend Christmas week with Major and Mrs. Hamilton and then go on to Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard entertained informally at supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards. Others with them were Capt. and Mesdames Roberts, Carpenter and Beckham. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter Sunday.

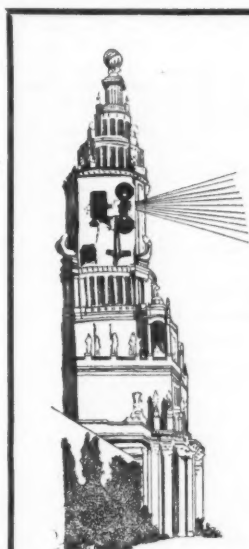
ELEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Dec. 12, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. James McKinley gave a dinner Nov. 28 for Mr. and Mrs. James Disoway, of Atlanta, Mrs. McKinley's parents, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson and Capt. and Mrs. Amos. Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson on Monday entertained for Mr. and Mrs. Disoway, Mr. and Mrs. Webster James, Capt. and Mrs. McKinley and Captain Gault. Lieut. and Mrs. Herr and Lieut. and Mrs. Clarke gave dinners on Tuesday. Major T. Q. Donaldson arrived Thursday on his annual inspection trip. The regiment turned out on Friday morning for a review, which was followed by a regimental drill, ending up with a jumping exhibition on the Russian ride by the entire regiment.

Lieut. and Mrs. Newman's guests for dinner on Thursday were Major and Mrs. Rockenbach, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson and Lieut. and Mrs. Williams. Major and Mrs. Rockenbach returned on Wednesday from a month's stay in New York and Washington. Capt. Gordon Johnston, aid to General Wood, was the guest of Captain Parker from Friday to Monday. Mr. George Kirkham, of Memphis, had as his guests at the Patten Hotel on Friday for dinner Capt. and Mrs. Amos, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson and Lieutenant Miller.

Two teams of the 11th Cavalry, "The Veterans" versus "The Youngsters," played a charity polo game on Saturday at Warner Park, Chattanooga, for the benefit of the Old Woman's Home. A large and enthusiastic crowd turned out to witness a very good game in spite of a heavy field. Lieutenant Robertson managed the details of the game most successfully. The line-up: "Veterans," Colonel Allen, Captain Swift, Lieutenants Müller and Shannon. "Youngsters," Lieutenants Herr, Blunt, Robertson and Crutcher. Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Read gave a polo tea for the teams and the officers and



Revision of Awards

Panama - Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco

gives

The Grand Prize

to

Simplex Projectors

THE PRECISION MACHINE CO. INC.

317 East 34th Street

New York City

ladies of the 11th after the game. A number from the post went over for the dinner-dance at the Country Club. Mr. and Mrs. Webster James's guests were Captains Cushman and Gault, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson and Lieutenant Flynn; Lieutenants Irwin and Miller were guests of Miss Gardenhire.

Mrs. Herr gave a bridge on Tuesday for Mrs. Hoyle. Mrs. Lockett left for Cincinnati Thursday for a week's stay. Major Charles F. French, 7th Inf., is the guest of his son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Eben Swift.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clarke's dinner guests on Friday were Mrs. Maloney, Lieutenants Robertson and Crutcher. Captain Gault, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson and Lieutenant Flynn were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. James, of Chattanooga, Saturday evening.

PENSACOLA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Dec. 12, 1915.

Chaplain and Mrs. Smith gave a dinner Dec. 4 at the San Carlos for Col. and Mrs. W. C. Davis, Miss Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Morse and Lieutenant Hoskins. Mrs. Golderman's birthday anniversary on Dec. 3 was celebrated by a theater party given in her honor by Mr. Brent, of Pensacola, for Capt. and Mrs. Golderman, Mr. Brent and Miss Hyer, of Pensacola.

After parade on Dec. 7 Mrs. Magruder gave a little tea for six. Mr. and Mrs. Keyser, of Pensacola, Dr. and Mrs. Morse and Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Davis Dec. 7. Miss Doris Wyke gave a hop supper Friday for twenty.

The officers of the aeronautical station, the torpedo destroyers and the North Carolina gave a brilliant naval ball Dec. 11 at the San Carlos Hotel. Signal flags from the ships completely covered the walls and the red, white and blue of Old Glory draped the marble columns. At the north end of the hall the artist had depicted a modern fleet of dreadnoughts, submarines and aeroplanes in action. The background was intensely effective, and with the many women in evening dress and officers in the full dress uniform of the Services from the Navy, Army and Marine Corps, the scene was beautiful beyond description. Assisting Mrs. H. C. Mustin, wife of the Commandant of the Navy Aeronautical Station, in receiving were the wives of the officers of the school. Preceding the event Lieut. G. S. Murray and Mrs. Murray had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Mustin, Lieut. and Mrs. P. N. Bellinger, Miss Grace Reid, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Ernest Quina. Other dinner hosts were Dr. Cottle, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cottle; Lieut. M. A. Mitscher and Mrs. Mitscher; Dr. Strite, U.S.N., and Mrs. Strite; Mrs. W. S. Vincent; Paymaster Gwynne; Lieut. and Mrs. D. Armstrong.

Lieut. and Mrs. Horton entertained at dinner to-day for Col. and Mrs. W. C. Davis and Miss Davis.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1915.

Capt. William Paterson has returned from the Walter Reed Hospital after treatment for several months, and will sail on the February transport for the Philippines. Lieutenants Matthews and Osmun, both of the mine command here, are taking an evening course in electrical engineering at the College of the City of New York.

General Hodges is spending a few weeks before the Christmas holidays at his hunting lodge in Tennessee in company with Messrs. Cooper Proctor and John Scarborough, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Miss Alma Louise Hodges had bridge on Tuesday for Mesdames Brownlee, Gilmor and Campbell. Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks on Wednesday were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Brown; on Thursday Major and Mrs. Brownlee had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Haan and for Col. and Mrs. O'Connor, of the Cavalry.

Mrs. Gilmor had bridge Friday for Mrs. Maddux, Mrs. Lane and Miss Hodges, and on Saturday she entertained at cards for her guest, Mrs. Robertson, of Bayshore, and Mrs. Robinson and Miss Hodges. Lieut. C. C. Griffith has as his guests for the winter his mother and two sisters. Before the dancing at the club Friday Mrs. Hodges had dinner for the Misses Griffith, Miss Hodges, Lieutenants Matthews and Griffith and Captain Proctor. Capt. and Mrs. McMillan also entertained that evening with a dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Haan and for Capt. and Mrs. Brinton, Capt. and Mrs. Geere and Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick. Captain Gardiner spent the week-end at West Point as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. P. Worcester.

Cards of invitation have been sent out by the 87th Company, C.A.C., for its third annual ball, to be held at Zehden's Casino, College Point, Jan. 8, 1916.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 20, 1915.

Mrs. Herbert Shaw gave a three-table bridge party in honor of Mrs. Mills, when prizes were won by Mesdames Thibault, Mills and Jones. Lieut. and Mrs. G. F. Bailey have gone to Lieutenant Bailey's home, Northfield, Vt., to spend Christmas holiday. Lieut. Howard Smalley, recently assigned for duty at Fort Slocum, is here packing up, to take his family to Fort Slocum Dec. 27.

Capt. J. M. Burroughs has been assigned to duty here as post quartermaster, relieving Capt. Archie Miller, who is assigned to Tropic C. Mrs. Miller and her two children have arrived at the post. Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Wade gave a beautiful fancy dress ball on Thursday in the post hall, which was decorated with evergreens and red. All the guests were masked until 10 p.m. Mrs. Graham as a human Christmas tree, Colonel Dickman as a Chinese mandarin, Mrs. Buchanan as a Jap girl, Mrs. King as a dancer, Lieut. and Mrs. Barney in court costume, while Mexicans, children and clowns added to the gaiety.

Capt. and Mrs. Smith, M.C., gave a dinner for Mrs. Mills, Captain Smedberg, Capt. and Mrs. Wade, Major and Mrs.

De Witt, Mrs. Foster, Lieut. and Mrs. Buchanan and Mrs. Barry. Capt. and Mrs. Harvey entertained Capt. and Mrs. Miller at dinner Saturday.

The post children beat the Burlington High School at basketball Saturday night; score, 17 to 26. Little Ruth Graham, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Graham, is confined to her quarters with chickenpox. Mrs. Jones, wife of Captain Jones, M.C., who has been ill for several days, is improving. Miss McGee is visiting her brother, Lieutenant McGee. Lieut. and Mrs. McGee entertained at dinner for Miss McGee, the guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter and Lieutenant Snyder.

Lieutenant Snyder has a fine German police dog puppy which he intends to train here this summer. The dogs for the Ambulance Company have not yet arrived, but the quarters have been prepared for them and it is expected the dogs will arrive the first of the year. Major Shaw and Captain Jones will have charge of the training of these dogs.

Herbert, the young son of Major Shaw, has arrived for the Christmas holidays.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1915.

Mrs. Root gave a bridge party of five tables on Wednesday in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Thomas M. Spafford, of Kansas City. Mrs. Root was assisted by Mesdames Bandholtz, Conley and Pritchett in serving. Prizes were won by Mrs. Regan, Buttler and Lough.

Col. and Mrs. Root, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. O'Neil, Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Major and Mrs. Clark and Lieut. and Mrs. Grieves were entertained at dinner by Capt. and Mrs. Regan. Mrs. Hayden is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Reed. Miss Dorothy Foote is spending her Christmas vacation with her parents in town.

Major and Mrs. Bandholtz had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Root, Mrs. Spafford, Captain Jenett, Capt. and Mrs. Conley, Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett and Mrs. De Loffre. Lieut. Paul C. Potter returned to the post Dec. 18. Mrs. De Loffre gave a dinner Thursday for Mesdames Bandholtz, Conley, Reed, Buttler and Pritchett.

Mrs. Conley gave a tea Thursday for Mesdames Root, Spafford, Chamberlain, De Loffre, Buttler, Shaw, Sherrard, Bandholtz, Pritchett and Mrs. Smith from town. Mrs. Threlkeld returned Wednesday from Morgansfield. Mrs. Conley and children have gone to Maryland to spend the holidays with Captain Conley's parents. Captain Conley will join them later.

Mrs. Yates, who went to New York on a short visit, has returned. Dr. S. M. De Loffre is expected home to spend the holidays, but will have to return to Walter Reed Hospital after Christmas. Capt. and Mrs. Reed gave a dinner Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Bandholtz, Capt. and Mrs. Conley and Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett. Mrs. De Loffre entertained Captain Conley, Lieutenants Whiting and Pritchett at dinner Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Reed had Miss Moore, Lieutenants Ord, Corlett and Whitten to dinner Friday.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 14, 1915.

On the evening of the Country Club hop, Saturday, among those entertaining at dinner were Lieut. and Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen and Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Kelly. Among those invited to the debutante dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Barton Myers for their daughter, Miss Frances Stuart Myers, were Misses Emily Beatty, Anita Kite, Jean Jervey, Janet Crose, of Boston, Mass., Mattie Lamb, Ellen Maury, the Misses Tait and Surg. Charles E. Riggs.

Surg. H. O. Shiffert left Saturday for New York to join his ship, U.S.S. New York. Mrs. Shiffert left Saturday for Richmond, Va., to visit friends; she will join her husband in New York for the holidays, leaving early in January to spend the remainder of the winter in Allentown, Pa. Mrs. Chauncey Shackford and son, who have been in New York with Lieutenant Commander Shackford, have returned to Norfolk to spend the winter with Mrs. Robert P. Voight. Ensign A. E. Wills left Friday for duty on the Arkansas; Mrs. Wills and little daughter will spend the winter in Washington with Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Alvord.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates had a card party for twenty Thursday in honor of Surg. and Mrs. Shiffert. Lieut. Austin S. Kibbee had dinner on the Beale Monday for Mrs. Edwin T. Lamb, Misses Mattie Lamb, Mary Hoover, of Denver, Colo., Agnes Terrell, of Birmingham, Ala., Lieutenants McClaran, Loder, Garnett and Ensign Small.

Mrs. Basil Manly has returned to her apartment in the Botetourt. Lieut. and Mrs. Augustus Norton and little son, of Fort Adams, R.I., have arrived to spend the holidays with Dr. and Mrs. John F. Reed. Mrs. Lyell St. Louis Pamperin has returned from New York and is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. C. Groner. Lieut. and Mrs. James Parker, jr., have taken an apartment at 336 Freemason street, Norfolk. Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Beer, of Washington, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Millard and Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. P. Ueberoth. Lieut. Jennifer Garnett, guest of her mother in Richmond, has left for Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Garnett, to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Garnett, 2d. Mrs. L. A. Barber, guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Paymr. and Mrs. Stewart E. Barber, has left for her home, Easton, Md.

Naval Constr. E. G. Kintner left Friday for New Albany, Ind., to be guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kintner. Chief Engr. Robert W. Galt has recovered sufficiently to return to his home, Williamsburg, Va. Mrs. Alexander S. Wadsworth is the guest of her father, Mr. Walker, in Richmond, Va. Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde G. West have returned to their apartment in the Rudwell, Portsmouth, after spending the week-end at the Chamberlin, Old Point. Mrs. L. Paulding Murdock and daughter are expected this week to spend Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nash, Portsmouth. Surg. Frank O. Cook,

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



HOTEL CLARK

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

The popular rendezvous for Army and Navy people. Whether it is business or pleasure that brings you to Los Angeles, you will find Hotel Clark the ideal place to stay. Refined appointments. Free auto bus meets trains. 555 rooms with bath. European plan. Rates from \$1.50.

Hill St. near 4th
F. M. DIMMICK, Lessee and Manager

U.S.S. Louisiana, spent the week-end with Mrs. Cook and sons at the home of her mother, Mrs. Thomas Bain, Stockley Gardens.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 14, 1915.

Paymr. C. C. Holland, U.S.N., gave an interesting talk before the Young Men's Guild of the Middle Street Baptist Church parish of Portsmouth Monday evening. Paymaster Holland told of experiences on the first ship which went through the Panama Canal.

Paymr. and Mrs. Edward Putnam, of Portsmouth, left to-day for an extended visit in New York city. Capt. James Buttrick, U.S.M.C., stationed at the naval prison, granted a month's leave, left to-day for New York city, accompanied by his son Tyler.

Major C. B. Hatch, U.S.M.C., of the barracks, has been sent to the naval hospital at this yard for treatment. Commander Eaton and Lieut. Gerald Howe, of the Minnesota Naval Militia, have been here from Duluth, Minn., looking over the U.S.S. Topeka, which is soon to go to that state for training purposes.

Naval Constr. L. S. Adams, U.S.N., industrial manager, has returned from a business trip to Washington. Rear Admiral Charles J. Pond, U.S.N., commanding the auxiliary division of the Atlantic Fleet, was a recent visitor at the reservation.

Chief Bten. William L. Hill, U.S.N., commanding the prison ship Southern, was recently called to Center Brunswick, N.Y., by the death of Mrs. Hill's brother, Mrs. Hill being unable to attend owing to illness.

The Government smelting plant at this yard is a big asset to the station and is considered one of the best industries established here in many years. Thomas F. Durning, the Navy expert on scrap metal, is still at the reservation and looking after improvements in this work which is expected to save the Navy Department many thousands of dollars each year. He has succeeded in having electric shears installed for the cutting up of all scrap metal; other improvements will be added as they become necessary.

A force of workmen from the Connecticut Air Craft Co. is here ready to commence work on the big dirigible balloon to be constructed in the Franklin ship house. A new floor has been laid and the building lengthened to take in the whole balloon, the first dirigible for the Navy.

NOTES FROM LAS ANIMAS.

Las Animas, Colo., Dec. 14, 1915.

P.A. Surg. S. L. Higgins reported for duty at the hospital on Friday. Miss Pauline Bradford, of Portsmouth, N.H., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Richardson, wife of Surg. Roy-all R. Richardson. Surg. and Mrs. Richardson entertained at dinner and auction on Thursday for Med. Dir. George H. Barber, Miss Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Goff, P.A. Surgeons Led-better and Higgins. Top scores were won by Miss Bradford and Mrs. Goff.

Paymr. Webb V. H. Rose and Mrs. Rose were visitors here on Saturday. They were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Goff during their stay. They are en route to Salt Lake City, where they will make their permanent home, following his retirement from active service.

The patients gave a successful dance in Recreation Hall on Saturday evening. Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Robnett, who are away on leave, are expected back next week.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 10, 1915.

Mrs. Hubert Law gave a small bridge party yesterday in honor of Miss Katherine McAdam, whose engagement to Lieutenant Peterson, U.S.N., has just been announced. Mrs. Eleanor Martin gave a dinner party last night as a farewell to Admiral and Mrs. William Fullam. Lieut. Thomas Steere, C.A.C., is here from Fort Stevens. Lieut. William R. Henry, who is coming here to relieve Lieut. Horace Munro at Fort McDowell, will arrive Monday.

All officers of the department staff called upon Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, the new department commander, to pay their respects Wednesday morning and were given a "get-together" talk by the General, who particularly accentuated the advisability of Army men here cultivating cordial relations with the people of San Francisco.

Mrs. Hunter entertained the five hundred club at Fort Scott on Tuesday, when the following were present: Mesdames Chap-pelair, Gillespie, Brooks, Merriman, Tobin, Frier, Lewis and Rees. Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Brooks won the prizes. Miss Lloyd Frier gave a pretty luncheon yesterday for Misses Black, Martha Locke, Ballou, Henrietta Erwin, Mrs. Laura Thompson, Miss Helen Rees, Miss Crofton and Miss Gladys Bowen.

Rear Admiral William Fullam, at Mare Island with his flagship, the South Dakota, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Frank Bennett while at the yard. The South Dakota sails to-morrow for the Southern coast, and Mrs. Fullam and Miss Rhoda Fullam leave to join Admiral Fullam at San Diego. Lieut. Comdr. Carroll Graves gave a dinner on board the South Dakota Saturday.

Major Clyde S. Ford and Capt. Lloyd Kramer have been admitted to the Letterman Hospital for treatment. Capt. Lloyd Smith, from two months' leave in the East, arrived at the hospital to-day to relieve Capt. John Aydelotte. Lieut. R. E. Hoyle, relieved treatment at the hospital, returns to the 6th Field Artillery. Vetern. James Haines and Capt. John Young have also left the hospital. Capt. Julian de Court is here on sick leave.

These officers registered this week at department headquarters: Capt. S. H. Price, 13th Inf.; Capt. Fred T. Austin, 2d F.A.; Lieut. S. B. Buckner, 27th Inf.; Col. George Van Deusen, 3d F.A.; Lieut. Charles Daly, 1st F.A.; Lieut. Col. C. C. Hearn and Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C.; Capt. E. A. Hickman, S.C.;

Lieut. Karl Truesdell, 25th Inf., and Col. H. J. Slocum, 13th Cav. Lieut. Comdr. Clarke Woodward left San Francisco to-day for New York. He has been naval attaché to the exposition.

After a six weeks' visit in San Francisco with her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Emery Smith, Mrs. Henry P. McCain has rejoined General McCain in Washington. Admiral and Mrs. William Fullam and Mr. and Mrs. Norman James were entertained Saturday at dinner by Capt. and Mrs. Edward Carpenter in the New York building at the exposition. Miss Rhoda Fullam gave a tea Wednesday aboard the South Dakota. The guests, besides the officers of the ship, included Messrs. and Mesdames Scott Thorpp, of Washington, Joseph Du Barry, of Philadelphia, Misses Mary Louise Black, Phyllis de Young, Doris Ryer and Messrs. Thomas Hilliard, Raymond Hilliard and Kenneth Montague.

Lieut. and Mrs. David P. Wood are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl, born Sunday morning at Mount Zion Hospital. Their daughter will be named Harriett Stevens Wood, after her maternal grandmother.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Johnson have issued invitations to a buffet supper and hop on New Year's Eve. Miss MacPherson, of Richmond, Ind., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Beery. The Dancing Club gave a pretty hop Monday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Gunkel to the entire garrison.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson had dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Kellond, Lieut. and Mrs. Gunkel and Major Rutherford. Lieut. and Mrs. Boak have arrived from West Point and will take quarters No. 6. Lieutenant Boak relieves Lieutenant Gunkel, who goes to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Col. and Mrs. Johnson had dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Morse and Lieut. and Mrs. Warfield.

Mrs. Ashburn entertains the Bridge Club this week. The Get-together Club had a dancing lesson, with Miss Simonds, from Columbus School for Girls, as instructor, last week. Capt. and Mrs. Morse will occupy quarters No. 1. Captain Righter has reported for duty.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 13, 1915.

Lieut. Col. W. B. Whittlesey, U.S.N., retired, accompanied by his wife, has arrived here from Bridgeport, Conn., and will remain through the winter and possibly permanently. He is a brother of Charles B. Whittlesey, cashier of the Citizens' Savings Bank.

It has been announced that the 13th Coast Artillery band, which was expected to leave for the Philippines on Jan. 15, will remain at the exposition until a month later. The Panama-California Exposition is to be kept open another year, and many of the most important exhibits are to be brought here from the San Francisco show, which has just closed. Major W. N. McKelvey addressed the Archeological Society this evening on "The Archeology and Ethnology of Guam."

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Dec. 7, 1915.

Miss Catharine Bigelow has been spending the Thanksgiving vacation with Capt. and Mrs. M. O. Bigelow. She returns to school at Menlo Park this week. Lieut. Earl L. Naiden and Lieutenant Howell are new members of the 1st Cavalry.

Major Wright and Madame Wright have had as their guest Mrs. John Sehon and daughter, Mrs. Taliaferro, from San Diego, Cal. Major Jenkins, I.G.D., has been at the post taking the field officers' riding test and to inspect the post generally.

Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert H. White have moved into the quarters recently vacated by Capt. and Mrs. Holland Rubottom. Captain Crosby, Lieutenants Watson and Christian are among those returning to the garrison from duty at the exposition.

Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Kent, now on leave, have taken a house in Monterey. Lieutenant Kent, assigned to the 9th Cavalry, will sail on the January transport to join that regiment. The ladies of the garrison met Monday evening at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. F. S. Foltz to arrange for the regimental Christmas. Chaplain Gavitt was chosen secretary and treasurer, while the following ladies have been appointed to the committee: Mesdames Littebrant, Craig, Kent, White, Watkins and Roscoe.

Lieut. and Mrs. Conger Pratt leave in a few days for Nogales, Ariz. Lieutenant Pratt has been A.D.C. to Gen. George H. Bell.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 18, 1915.

Mrs. Thomas H. Cunningham left Sunday for St. Louis for the holidays. Capt. and Mrs. Casper H. Conrad had luncheon Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Philip W. Corbusier and Lieutenants Martin, Campbell, Hiriabane and Cunningham.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harding Polk gave a tea Sunday complimentary to Mrs. Polk's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Fleming. Major and Mrs. Eastman were hosts at a theater party Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond, Capt. and Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, Majors F. H. Beach and R. C. Williams and Capt. Hamilton Hawkins and H. H. Pattison to see "Robin Hood." Lieut. Isaac Martin had as theater guests Lieut. and Mrs. Harding Polk and Lieut. G. B. Hunter.

Lieut. R. E. Anderson was host at supper after the theater complimentary to Miss Moody, of Galveston, and for Capt. and Mrs. Corbusier, Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Jones, Miss Margaret Casteel and Lieut. K. C. Greenwald. Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Wainwright had Sunday supper for Lieut. and Mesdames Morton and Jones, Miss Casteel and Lieutenants Lee, Allen, Wyche and Rhinehardt.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Jones had dinner Monday for Major F. H. Beach and Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins. Miss Katherine Swift left Tuesday for a visit at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., with Lieut. and Mrs. Eben Swift. Miss Norton returned from Denver and is spending a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Casper Conrad, en route to New York. Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond gave a tea Tuesday complimentary to the officers of the field officers and second-year classes of the M.S.S. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers and Mrs. John K. Brown poured.

Master James Hilliard Polk celebrated his fourth birthday anniversary on Monday with a party for Isabelle, Jane, Ellen Darling and Edward Rehkopf, Polly, Margaret and Bertha Richmond, Lucile Swift, Marie Louise Jones, Jack Wainwright, John Lininger and Alden Crane.

Lieut. H. D. Chamberlin had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Lippincott, Lieut. and Mesdames Merchant, Jones, Wainwright and Polk and Lieutenants Taubee and Wyche. Mrs. G. B. Hunter and little son have returned from San Francisco, where Mrs. Hunter has been visiting her parents, Major and Mrs. Charles C. Ballou.

Miss Alice Paddock, of St. Louis, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Palmer Swift. Major William O. Johnson is spending a few days on the post.

The officers of the field officers' class of the M.S.S. finished their ten weeks' course Dec. 15. The class, accompanied by the Commandant and senior instructors and first and second year classes, took a strenuous ride of about ten miles cross-country in the drizzling rain, ending at the riding hall, where Major Charles D. Rhodes, Commandant of the school, presented the diplomas after delivering a short address. Capt. Henry R. Richmond left Wednesday for Fort Royal, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Corbusier had dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. M. C. Smith and Capt. T. M. Coughlan. Lieut.

Sportsman's "Chocolate-Bracer"



Especially manufactured for Athletes, Soldiers, Sailors and growing children.

To be eaten straight or in sandwich form. Food and goodness combined.

On receipt of 10 cents in stamps, samples will be sent by parcel post. Price to Post Exchanges, 3 cents per package, F.O.B., N. Y.

KNICKERBOCKER CHOCOLATE CO.

Sandwich Form 445 to 457 West 31st Street, New York

and Mrs. John T. Kennedy entertained at dinner before the hop Saturday for Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Lieut. and Mesdames Wainwright and Polk and Lieutenants Hiriabane and Anderson. Lieut. and Mrs. John C. Montgomery and three children arrived Saturday from the Philippines. They are guests of Lieut. H. D. Chamberlin until getting settled in quarters.

GREAT LAKES TRAINING STATION.

Great Lakes, Ill., Dec. 14, 1915.

Comdr. W. A. Moffett, commandant, has authorized the construction of an ice skating rink on the athletic field. Work has already begun, and it is expected that by the next cold wave it will be ready for use. For a time, the size will be one-fourth of the gridiron; if the interest in the sport warrants an extension, the rink will be made to cover the entire athletic field.

Mdsn. Alfred LeRoy Sawyer, of the Naval Academy, ordered to the Great Lakes Naval Hospital for treatment, is suffering from acute pains in the stomach, but it is thought that an operation will not be necessary. Examinations for pay clerk and assistant paymaster in the U.S. Navy are being held this week in the Administration Building. Paymr. Neal B. Farwell is senior member of the board.

The Great Lakes Gun Club will shortly hold a match on the athletic field in trap shooting. A number of turkeys will be offered by the club to the members making the best scores.

The commandant has decided to have the moving pictures of the drills and life of the naval training station shown in a regular run at a good moving picture theater in Chicago. The picture will include sham battles, landing on shore in open boats, boats under oars and sail, and other actions that bring out every feature of the naval training station. The picture will be sent to St. Louis and other places to be in charge of the recruiting officer on duty at that place. It is claimed that this method will be very effective in reaching the thousands who do not know what the Navy is or for what purpose it serves the country. As an advertisement and aid in recruiting, this method is considered excellent.

Ensign D. M. Steece attended the Spanish ball in Chicago Saturday, wearing the costume of a Spanish knight of the fifteenth century, and while in the city was the guest of Mr. Burnham, who was graduated from Annapolis in the class of '05. Lieutenant (J.G.) Lee, inspector of ordnance material in Chicago, was on the station one evening last week. It is growing customary for the ship's company to give each recruit company a farewell dance just before it goes on furlough and out to sea. The last one was brilliantly decorated and well attended by the officers of the station.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Dec. 11, 1915.

Mrs. Whitford Drake on Wednesday had three tables of bridge guests. Mesdames Thomas, Wyman and Hoyt were prize-winners. Mrs. Harriet Brown presided at the coffee urn. Mrs. R. M. Griswold and little daughter Nancy arrived from California Sunday to join Lieutenant Commander Griswold and are again occupying quarters in the Griswold flats. Mrs. R. E. Hoyt entertained for eight at a bridge luncheon Wednesday. In honor of the birthday anniversary of her daughter, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth gave a dinner for six last Saturday.

Mrs. C. F. Ely was hostess to three tables of bridge on Thursday. In honor of Lieut. and Mrs. A. K. Atkins, who leave the yard shortly, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth will entertain at dinner next Thursday. Comdr. T. J. Senn entertained at dinner on board the Chattanooga Friday for Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thomas, Mrs. C. F. Ely, Commander Bradshaw and Mrs. Senn. Mrs. E. M. E. Knott, of Seattle, is spending the week with Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, who in honor of their guest entertained at bridge Wednesday.

In honor of Mrs. Knott, of Seattle, Mrs. J. W. Backus had two tables of bridge Friday. Mrs. Canaga and Miss Dorothy Canaga, mother and sister of Lieut. B. L. Canaga, have arrived from Boston to spend the winter in Bremerton with Mrs. Canaga and the children. Lieutenant Canaga expects a month's leave from his ship when it comes to San Diego early next month from duty in Mexican waters.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. K. Atkins leave Dec. 24 for San Francisco, sailing thence for Tutuila, Samoa, for duty. Lieut. Harold G. Bowen, Mrs. Bowen and son, arrived from the East Tuesday and are stopping at the Wolfram in Bremerton. Mrs. Harriet Brown had supper Tuesday in honor of Mrs. R. M. Griswold, just arrived from California. Mrs. L. H. Lacy, who has been at Coronado, Cal., with relatives, has returned to join her family here. Lieut. V. L. Kirkman and J. F. Connor are in the East on leave from the Chattanooga and will return about the 15th of duty.

Comdr. W. S. Turpin, ordered here for duty as senior aid to the Commandant and as captain of the yard, comes from the Naval War College. The yard has been without a captain of the yard for two and a half years.

The British steamship Maritime, the first prize steamship captured by the British from the Germans at the beginning of the war, arrived last Tuesday with 6,100 tons of East Coast coal. The Maritime left Newport News about Sept. 1, to come by way of the Panama Canal. She spent twenty-one days in Gatun Lake, when orders came for her to sail by way of Cape Horn. She took on supplies at Colon and did not stop on her entire trip to the yard. After discharging coal the Maritime goes to Vancouver, to take on a general cargo for Australia.

Paymr. H. J. Houser, recently from duty in the Orient, is at the yard for treatment, which may keep him here for many months.

All is in readiness now for the building of a submarine at this yard, the building ship is completed and the yard is awaiting the plans from the East.

Lieut. E. J. Blankenship, the new radio superintendent, has taken charge of the Puget Sound radio district, comprising the stations at the yard, the one at Tatoosh Island, North Head, and will install the new station at Keyport, the new torpedo station for the Pacific coast. Keyport radio station will be the only high-power station in the Northwest. Repairs to the U.S.S. Supply, amounting to \$83,600, were au-

thorized Saturday. Work is already under way that will keep the ship at this yard until March 1.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., Dec. 10, 1915.

There was an exceptionally large turnout for the hop at the brigade pavilion on Friday. The heating arrangements have been greatly improved and an additional room added to the building for a kitchen and pantry, fulfilling a long felt want when refreshments are to be served. The 18th Infantry orchestra furnished the music. Lieutenant Van Vliet has been appointed battalion quartermaster and commissary for the 3d Battalion, and is on duty in the office of the brigade quartermaster.

Mrs. George M. Bell, Mrs. Wood and Capt. and Mrs. Clark were guests at the Headquarters Mess for dinner on Sunday. Capt. John Robertson had dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Tillman and Capt. and Mrs. Cecil. Lieutenant Rucker leaves early next week for a tour of duty on Governors Island, New York Harbor.

A most serious automobile accident which occurred on Monday has cast a gloom over the entire regiment and put an end to all social functions for some time to come, so far as the officers are concerned. Lieuts. Manfred Lanza and Stanley McNabb started early Monday morning on a trip to Fort Huachuca, in Lieutenant Lanza's new automobile, when about sixteen miles west of Douglas, on the borderland highway, the car, for some unaccountable reason, left the road and turned turtle. Lieutenant Lanza was pinned under the car and received severe injuries about the head and body. Lieutenant McNabb was thrown sixteen feet from the overturned car on very rocky ground; the base of his skull was fractured and he suffered internal injuries, which resulted in his death at two o'clock on Tuesday morning. Both officers were picked up by civilians and brought to the Calumet Hospital in Douglas, where they were attended by both Army and civilian surgeons. The funeral services for Lieutenant McNabb will be held at the St. Stephen's Episcopal Church Saturday afternoon and the remains sent to New York for burial.

There are a number of cases of illness in the command just now. Captain Leonori, Chaplain Winter, Mrs. Doster and Mrs. Bessell are confined to their quarters with gripple, and little Alice, daughter of Major and Mrs. Hersey, is still unable to leave her room.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., Dec. 9, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Davis had dinner Sunday at the Gadsden for Capt. and Mrs. Levy Hathaway, Mrs. Yule, Lieutenants White and Schmidt. Lieutenant Brown gave a dinner at the Country Club Friday in honor of Miss Stout, and the party later attended the hop at the pavilion.

Capt. and Mrs. Gibson were hosts for the Gadsden Bridge Club this week. Those leading in the tournament are, in order, Major Murphy, Mr. Budrow, Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Gibson. Major Palmer Pierce arrived on Wednesday to join the 22d and is at present in command, relieving Major Howard. Lieutenant Cowles left on Tuesday for Huachuca, on mapping duty.

Capt. and Mrs. Yule were hosts on Tuesday evening for Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Major and Mrs. Morrow, Capt. and Mrs. Gibson, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Budrow. The most important party of the week was the tea-dance given by Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel at the Army pavilion on Thursday to introduce their niece, Miss Marian Schoeffel, to the Army and Douglas society folk. Miss Schoeffel arrived Wednesday for an extended visit. Mesdames Schultz, Drake, Middleton and Gullion have returned to El Paso, as the 7th and 20th are under orders to return there from Nogales. Mrs. William Scott Wood has gone to Nogales to join her husband, who is there on temporary duty.

Douglas, Ariz., Dec. 16, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Davis had dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger, Lieutenants Albright and Evans. Lieut. R. M. Jones was one of a party who motored to Hog Cañon last Sunday, while Lieutenants Albright, Krogstad and Jones motored there Tuesday for the good hunting to be found there. Lieutenants Terrell and Krogstad on Wednesday visited the Puma mine, about sixty miles from Douglas.

Captain Bomford has been confined to his quarters with gripple for several days. Mrs. John Howard will arrive Friday to join Major Howard. They have taken the house lately vacated by Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer.

Col. and Mrs. Pickering were hosts for the Gadsden Bridge Club Monday, and the tournament prizes were given. High score was made by Mrs. Murphy; next in order Mr. Budrow, Mrs. Gibson and Major Murphy. The Tuesday Bridge Club met with Mrs. Morrow, prizes going to Mesdames Whitfield, Ellis, Davis and Meguire.

Mrs. Falk is slowly recovering from gripple. Lieut. and Mrs. Falk leave Wednesday for New Orleans, to spend Christmas with Mrs. Falk's brother, Surg. W. F. Fendelsen, whose ship, the U.S. Wheeling, is at present in port there. From New Orleans the Falks go to Savannah, Ga., for the last of the holiday season. Mrs. Falk will visit her mother in New York city before returning to Douglas.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 19, 1915.

Colonel Nicholson spent the week-end at the post and Mrs. Nicholson returned to Davenport with him on Monday. They will live at the Black Hawk Hotel, in Davenport, while Colonel Nicholson is on duty at the Rock Island Arsenal. Capt. T. B. Taylor returned Friday from Fort Riley, where he was a member of the field officers' class at the Mounted Service School. Capt. W. C. Rogers, 28th Inf., arrived Saturday to spend a two months' leave with his family. Col. John M. Banister, retired, of Omaha, is the guest of his daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Barnard. Mr. Homer Sargent arrived Friday from Wayne, Pa., where he is attending school. Mrs. Tate left Friday to spend Christmas with her son at West Point.

Dr. Lauderdale had a table of bridge Monday for Mrs. Taylor and Lieut. and Mrs. Davis. The post Auction Club met Friday with Capt. and Mrs. Alayne von Schrader. Prizes were won by Lieut. and Mrs. Davis and Major Grote. Those who enjoyed hearing Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen" at the Auditorium this week were Col. and Mrs. Tate, Major Grote, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Davis.

A part of the parade ground is being flooded to form a skating pond, and all those interested in skating are looking forward to some good sport this winter. Major Tompkins is being congratulated upon his promotion, which was announced this week. Dr. Lauderdale is seriously ill at his quarters.

TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

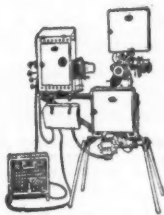
Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Dec. 16, 1915.

Lieutenant Colonel Cabell, Lieutenants Meyer and Peebles, with Troop M, arrived in the post Dec. 16 after a two days' march from Nogales. Troop M, commanded by Lieutenant Meyer, will remain long enough to pack up troop property and return to Nogales for station, relieving Troop F, commanded by Captain Valentine.

Lieut. and Mrs. Blaine left Dec. 17 for Fort Apache, where he is stationed. Lieutenant Grisell spent several days in Tucson, where he has been buying toys for the post exchange. Mrs. Rutherford and Mrs. Holcomb, who have charge of the Christmas tree for the soldiers' children, have been very busy arranging for the affair, which is one of the great events in the 10th Cavalry. Lieutenant Troxel, from the border, was in the post for a few days. Lieutenant Barker and wife, whose station is Naco on the border, arrived in the post Dec. 16. Lieutenant Barker came up for a court-martial case.

The 10th Cavalry club, at a meeting on the 13th at the bachelor quarters, was reorganized and officers elected as follows: President, Lieutenant Colonel Cabell; vice-president, Captain Luhn; secretary and treasurer, Lieutenant Grisell; direc-

WE desire to announce Power's Cameragraph has been awarded the Grand Prize at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, California.



NICHOLAS POWER COMPANY

LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF MOTION PICTURE PROJECTING MACHINES

NINETY GOLD STREET

NEW YORK CITY

tors, Captain McCornack, Lieutenants Troxel and Adair. The club rooms are located in the new bachelor quarters, and for the present there will be a reading room, pool room and a soft drink and tobacco room. The post has long been in need of a place where officers could get together and talk things over.

Lieutenant Deuel, from Naco, was in the post yesterday. Mrs. Deuel is visiting her son in Naco, to remain during the holidays. Captain Wallach will leave for the East, to spend two months' leave with his wife, visiting her relatives in Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller arrived from the border Dec. 16. The Lieutenant has been ordered to Fort Logan on recruiting duty.

Troop M left for Nogales Dec. 17 to take station. This takes Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer and Lieutenant Peebles away. Capt. and Mrs. Kennington had dinner Dec. 16 for Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller and Capt. and Mrs. Nelson.

NOTES FROM THE 11TH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS.

Camp Douglas, Ariz., Dec. 12, 1915.

Major and Mrs. Bennett celebrated with a three-table card party Monday evening in honor of the Major's birthday. Capt. and Mrs. Gibson entertained the Bridge Club at the Gadsden Monday evening. Miss Marian Schoeffel, of Scranton, Pa., daughter of Major Frank Schoeffel, is house guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel for the winter. Mrs. Peale has arrived to join her husband, Lieut. J. N. Peale, after some time with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Getty, at Fort Logan, Colo.

The Ladies' Card Club met Tuesday with Mrs. Alfred Paul, high score being made by Mesdames Applewhite, Neal, Murphy and Rae. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel gave a reception and tea-dance Thursday at the Army pavilion for Miss Marian Schoeffel. Mrs. Schoeffel was assisted by Mesdames Ingram, Baxter, Pickering and Bennett. Misses Murphy, Dade, Lasseigne and Packard. Lieut. R. E. Hoyle has returned from San Francisco, where he has been confined to the hospital at the Presidio, and has again taken up his duties with the 6th Field. Mrs. Hoyle and the children, who are at present visiting with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, in Honolulu, will not return until after the holidays.

Lieut. J. F. Starkey, 6th Field, left last week for St. Louis, to spend the holidays with relatives. Lieut. and Mrs. George leave soon for the East, where they will spend two months visiting relatives. Lieutenants Boller and McAdams, who have been on sick list for some time, are again on duty.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Gen. George Bell, left Friday for San Antonio, to join the General. Mrs. Woods, wife of Captain Woods, 6th Field, left Thursday for Nogales, to join her husband, he having been ordered to that city for duty.

The regiment was made duly happy Sunday when notice was received that the home station would be Fort Sheridan, Ill., in place of Fort D. A. Russell, which it had been for many years. While many will not have the pleasure of journeying to that pleasant place, still the thought that perhaps good fortune will be with us, and when the time comes to leave the border we will be coming part way East, is a pleasant prospect.

The 11th Infantry football team on Saturday won the undisputed championship of the Army football league of Douglas, when they met and defeated the 6th Field Artillery in one of the best played games of the season by 7 to 3. The Artillery were able to score on a drop kick field goal a few minutes after play started, but this was offset in the second period, when the Infantry took the ball from their twenty-yard line for a touchdown, from which goal was kicked, the ball going from side to side for the remainder of the game. This makes three championships that the 11th has won during the past year—football, baseball and five men bowling. The 22d football team defeated the 18th Infantry team Sunday by 30 to 0.

ISLAND OF GUAM.

Guam, Oct. 14, 1915.

The Guam News-Letter for October has the following personal items:

Capt. and Mrs. E. P. Moses entertained at dinner on Sept. 22 for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. M. G. Cook and Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Dewey. The Tuesday evening card club was entertained by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cook on Sept. 28. Winners were Lieutenant Stover, Captain Dewey, Mrs. Berkeley and Mrs. Stover.

The usual transport luncheon at the Palace on transport day, Sept. 29, was given by the Governor, assisted by the officers and ladies of the station. A large number of guests from the Logan attended. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cook had dinner on Sept. 27 for Capt. and Mrs. Dewey, Lieut. and Mrs. Pickett and Mrs. Dewey.

The Wednesday morning bridge club was entertained by Mrs. Berkeley on Oct. 6, when the winners were Mrs. Berkeley and Mrs. O'Leary. The hostess on Oct. 13 was Mrs. Cook and the winners were Mrs. Stover and Mrs. Moses.

Capt. Earl H. Ellis, U.S.M.C., left on the Logan for the United States to wait orders. Captain Ellis was popular with everyone and will be greatly missed by all. He was entertained at dinner at the officers' club Sept. 27.

Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Dewey entertained at dinner on Oct. 7 for Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Stover, Capt. and Mrs. A. J. O'Leary and Lieut. and Mrs. H. K. Pickett. Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Perkins entertained at dinner on Sept. 15 for Capt. and Mrs. E. P. Moses, Capt. E. H. Ellis, Lieut. D. F. Smith, Mr. Freedman and Mr. Murray of Sumay. Capt. E. H. Ellis, U.S.M.C., gave a moonlight picnic at Duncas Beach on Sept. 18. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins, Misses Knight, Braun, Long and Nicholls, Lieut. D. F. Smith, Mr. Freedman and Mr. Routson.

The Tuesday evening card club was entertained by Major and Mrs. Berkeley on Oct. 5. Winners were Captain Dewey, Lieutenant Perkins, Paymaster Rose and Mrs. Berkeley.

Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Dewey had dinner on Oct. 15 for Capt.

and Mrs. E. P. Moses, Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Perkins, Lieut. D. F. Smith and Pay Clerk A. S. Freedman. Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Perkins had as their dinner guests on Sept. 24 Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Dewey, Capt. and Mrs. A. J. O'Leary, Paymr. and Mrs. D. W. Rose and Capt. E. H. Ellis. Chief Btsn. and Mrs. W. A. Macdonald entertained at dinner at the civil club on Oct. 6 for Capt. and Mrs. O'Leary, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. G. C. Thomas, Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Stover and Mr. and Mrs. H. Taylor, of Sumay. Chief Boatswain Macdonald has received orders detaching him via the November transport and ordering him to the receiving ship at San Francisco. The Macdonalds have been in Guam for the past two years and have made a host of friends here who will be very sorry to see them leave.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Stover had dinner on Oct. 10 for Mr. and Mrs. Max Kurka. Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Perkins entertained at dinner at the officers' club on Oct. 11 for P.A. Surg. and Mrs. G. C. Thomas, A. Surg. and Mrs. C. W. Depping, Lieut. and Mrs. Pickett, Lieut. D. F. Smith, Mr. Freedman and Mr. Watson. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cook were host and hostess for the Tuesday evening card club on Oct. 12. Prizes were borne off by Lieutenant Stover, P.A. Surgeon Johnson, Paymaster Rose and Mrs. Berkeley.

FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas, Dec. 13, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Kinney gave a tea-dance Dec. 1 at the 9th Infantry club in honor of Lieut. and Mesdames Weaver, Meador, Gallagher and Drain. Mrs. E. A. Sirmyer and her three boys have returned to Fort McIntosh after an absence of four months in Michigan, Virginia and South Carolina. Captain Ferenbaugh, M.C., and Mrs. Ferenbaugh have arrived from Alaska.

Lieutenant Henry is packing to move to Fort McDowell, Cal. Lieutenant Gilbreath takes Lieutenant Henry's place as quartermaster, and Lieutenant Zane has been appointed adjutant. Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Brown on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Moore gave a jolly dance at the post gymnasium Dec. 10. Gen. and Mrs. Evans, Col. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mesdames Loeb and Kinney were in the receiving line.

The officers of the garrison are enjoying the hunting season. The Tuesday evening dances and chafin-dish parties at the 9th Infantry club have proved a great success and are enjoyed by all attending.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, Dec. 8, 1915.

Capt. Robert E. Frith, with his family, moved to Fort Grant on Thursday, and Captain Brady, who transferred with him from the 27th Infantry, with Mrs. Brady, immediately moved into the quarters vacated by the Friths. Capt. and Mrs. Frith and children were guests of Major and Mrs. Miller for a short while before they left the post.

Lieutenant Boyers returned from Taboga on Tuesday; Mrs. Boyers coming as far as Balboa, stopped to spend the rest of the week with Capt. and Mrs. Oliver Edwards. Mrs. George Le Roy Brown and Mrs. Francis H. Forbes sailed Thursday for New York. Mrs. Brown to visit her parents at Plattsburg and Mrs. Forbes to spend several months with her mother and father at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, where her father is commandant of the Military School. Dr. James E. Baylis sailed Sunday for New Orleans, en route to his home in Mississippi, to spend several months' leave.

Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bugbee and Mr. John Bugbee from the Panhandle, Clarendon, Texas, and Mrs. Brown and Miss Brown, from Kansas City, Mo., who had been touring South America for three months. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilford Twyman gave a supper party Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell, Capt. and Mrs. Moss, Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin and Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis. Col. and Mrs. Faison, Miss Larned, Captain Humphrey and Lieutenants Wills, Murray, Byrne and Larned were dinner guests at Hotel Washington and guests at the Cottillion Club danced there Saturday.

Capt. and Mrs. Wade had supper at the Officers' Mess Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Huguet and Capt. and Mrs. Brady. Lieut. d'Alary Fecht was a week-end guest of Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, and is a dinner guest there this evening. Mrs. Wade let her small son have as guests in for Sunday tea Virginia and Julia Huguet and Noble Wiley, while she and Captain Wade were dining at the club.

Arriving to-day from the States on the S.S. Panama were the following Empire people: Mrs. W. T. Wilder and her father, Mrs. Thompson Lawrence, and baby boy, and her guest, Miss Glover, of New York city, Mrs. Joseph F. Ware, Mrs. S. M. Waterhouse and Lieut. A. V. Arnold. Lieut. and Mrs. Walton Goodwin had dinner last night for Lieutenants Murray, Caffery and Byrne. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Bolling gave a large dinner at the University Club Sunday to a number of Army and civilian friends, as a farewell prior to their departure for the States, to attend the wedding of the President to Mr. Bolling's sister, Mrs. Galt.

SEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Nov. 2, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Cusack are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, born Nov. 2. Capt. and Mrs. Houston had dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mesdames Hickam, Fuller and Colley. Lieut. and Mrs. Hickam and children are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller. Mrs. Pearce, from Fort McKinley, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Lee. Capt. and Mrs. Lee gave a supper Wednesday for Mrs. Pearce, Colonel Lassiter, Lieut. and Mrs. Montgomery, Lieut. and Mesdames Hickam and Fuller.

Mrs. Houston had a bridge party Saturday for Mrs. Hickam and for Mesdames Snow, Locke, Ruggles, Colley,

To Guard a State or a Nation use a Blake Rifle

A modern high power seven cartridge revolving clip repeater using .30 Caliber 1906 American Army ammunition. Adopted by the Army during the Spanish-American War. Send for free Blake Riflebook.



Army contract for Mauser rifles, model 1893, will be accepted for prompt delivery. We will also make the standard Springfield, model 1903, U.S. Army rifle alike in all details—or furnish it with tool steel barrels, or the recently patented Blake system of battle sights.

Blake Rifle Company

519 Bond Bldg. Government Contractors. 501 Fifth Avenue
Washington, D. C. New York, N. Y.

Brant, Quade and Fuller, Lieut. and Mrs. Mills had a farewell supper Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Montgomery and for Capt. and Mrs. Lee, Lieuts. and Mesdames Hickam, Fuller, Munnikhuyzen, Christy, Mrs. McClure and Mrs. Pearce.

Governor Eckman, of Baguio, is week-end guest of Lieutenant Ruggles, who gave a dinner for Governor Eckman Saturday. The transport Sheridan arrived Thursday. Those coming to this post were Lieutenant Carter to the 7th, and Capt. and Mesdames Spaulding, Scott, Baker and Honeycutt. Lieuts. and Mesdames Hall, Randol, Hickey, Anderson, Browne, Lieutenants Hopkins, Wrona, Blomoe, Jones and Polk to the 2d Artillery. Lieut. and Mrs. Munnikhuyzen had supper Sunday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Hickam, Fuller, Mills and Colley. Lieut. and Mrs. Robenson gave a dinner Monday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Hickam, Montgomery, Fuller and Lieutenant Rucker.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller had dinner Tuesday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Montgomery, Hickam and Mills. Mrs. Mills gave a Kensington Wednesday for Miss Lindsey, Colonel Murray, the Misses Murray, Major and Mrs. Snow and Lieut. and Mrs. Hickam were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller on Wednesday. Colonel Lassiter gave a farewell dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Montgomery. Capt. and Mrs. Houston had dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Brees, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Robenson, Captains Brees and Comly.

Captain Berkeley and Lieutenants Zell and Lang gave a dinner Wednesday later taking their guests to the prizefight. Mrs. Symmonds had a farewell luncheon on Friday for Mrs. Brees. Miss Thayer and Lieutenant Lackland were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Munnikhuyzen on Friday. The Rumboughs gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, Lieut. and Mrs. Cubbison and Lieutenant Helmick. Colonel Murray and the Misses Murray gave a tea Friday as a "despedida" in honor of the officers and ladies of the 7th, who are leaving on this boat for the States. The guests included all the officers and ladies of the regiment.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Dec. 5, 1915.

The country dance given on Tuesday for the benefit of the Army Relief Association fulfilled all expectations. The large amusement hall of the 25th Infantry was decorated in Harvest Home effect, under the tasteful direction of Mrs. Charles Rich. Almost the entire garrison were present, and almost all in costumes, which varied from the proverbial "hayseed" and country horse trader to gorgeous effects attained by colorful "Sunday bests" on the part of their better halves. Before the dance a country supper was given by Capt. and Mrs. Clarence R. Day in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Wisser, who left Schofield Dec. 1 to take up their residence in Honolulu. At the supper were thirty-eight of the most amazingly dressed guests. Another Tuesday dinner was that given by Mrs. Henry Lantry for Col. and Mrs. Howell, Major and Mrs. Goss, Colonels Sturgis, Reichmann, Major and Mrs. Albright, Major and Mrs. Butts. The Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon gave a supper on Tuesday for sixteen young people. Major William S. Guignard had dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. King, Capt. and Mrs. Cassels and Capt. John Kilbreth, Jr. Other supper hosts were Capt. and Mrs. Paul McCook, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Taylor, wife Col. and Mrs. Kennon gave a dinner for twenty-six, including Governor Pinkham, Dr. and Mrs. Cooper, Gen. and Mrs. Johnson, Col. and Mrs. George Bailey, Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, Col. and Mrs. Chatfield.

Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kumppe entertained at dinner on Wednesday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Campbell King, who sail for home this week. The 4th Cavalry hop at Castner Thursday evening was largely attended. Preceding this a dinner was given by Mr. John Macaulay for Lieuts. and Mesdames Harbold, McCleave, Gay, Mrs. Ethel Richardson, Dr. Buffington and Lieutenants Philson and Owen. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles S. Naylor gave a dinner Thursday for twenty-four. Mrs. John Hinemon gave a luncheon for ten. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Daly and Mrs. Henry Lantry gave a dinner of twelve covers Wednesday.

The Misses Geraldine Bousch and Margaret Gray, from Pearl Harbor Naval Station, were overnight guests of Capt. and Mrs. Chalmers Hall Tuesday. Dr. and Mrs. George Callender on Thursday gave a dinner for twenty, including Col. and Mrs. Frank Keefer. A seven-table bridge-tea was given Wednesday by Mrs. Swift Martin in honor of Mrs. Edwin B. Winans, Mrs. Roland L. Gaugler holding highest score.

Mrs. W. H. McGill, mother of Mrs. Charles S. Naylor, will spend the winter here as guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Naylor. Mrs. St. Claire Baumgartner, also house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Naylor, will in a few weeks return to her home in San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles H. Rice had dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Jordan, Lieut. Robert T. Snow and Mr. John Macaulay. Lieut. and Mrs. William Gardenhire had bridge Saturday in honor of Mrs. Edwin B. Winans, their house guest. Mrs. James Fenché and Captain Fair won the prizes.

Sailing on the transport next week from Schofield will be Mrs. George S. Gay and little son, Mrs. William Dodds and son, Lieut. and Mrs. Russell L. Maxwell and child, Mrs. Edwin B. Winans, Miss Elizabeth Winans, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell King and two children.

Lieut. and Mrs. Orville Tyler gave a dinner for twelve on Friday in honor of their second wedding anniversary.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Dec. 6, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Sullivan had dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. William R. Dashiell and Mrs. Pearson. Mrs. William B. Cochran entertained the Sewing Club Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Percy Deshon, from Schofield Barracks, were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Sullivan on Sunday.

Major and Mrs. Van Poole had supper Sunday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Day, from Schofield Barracks; Lieut. and Mrs. Lloyd Fredendall had supper for Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Bell and Lieut. and Mrs. McAndrews. Miss Dorothy Trout, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. William B. Cochran, while getting off the electric car at Fort Shafter Tuesday fell and broke three small bones of her foot. Mrs. Woodfin Grady Jones is convalescing from her recent operation at the Department Hospital.

The 2d Infantry Club was quite gay on ladies' night. The Card Club has become so large that the hop room is now being used. Mrs. Martin was hostess at the last meeting and Mrs. Pearson had highest score. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson on Sunday had supper for Capt. and Mrs. Janer, Lieut. and Mrs. Abraham, Miss Dorothy Trout and Lieut. Carl Cohen.

The children of the post enjoyed a real treat on Saturday, when they were entertained at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Paul B. Malone by the Fort Shafter "Dramatic Club." The members of this club are Kerwin Malone, Mildred Malone, Robert McKain, Osmond Jamerson, Louise Cochran, Bob Rosenbaum and Robert Bennett, ranging between the ages of eight and eleven years. The first act consisted of Kerwin Malone drilling his army. The little fellows did exceedingly well. In the play, "Blue Beard," Mildred Malone as

"Fatima" and Louise Cochran as "Sister Ann" deserve much credit, as well as "Blue Beard," who was Robert McKain and the two brothers, Kerwin Malone and Osmond Jamerson. This entertainment was given by the children for the benefit of the Fort Shafter Sewing Club and they raised a neat sum. Last Wednesday Mrs. Rosenbaum's small son "Boo" celebrated his birthday. At pinning the tail on the donkey Jack Bennett wore first prize and Billy Scott second. Then came the real "party" and a beautiful birthday cake with seven candles. Mrs. Joseph A. McAndrews, her two children, Shirley and Pam McAndrews, sail Monday for the mainland, to spend Christmas with Mrs. McAndrews's mother, Mrs. Brown, at the Presidio of San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. James E. Bell and son "Jimmy" will be passengers for San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Charles Winn gave a farewell dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles R. Baxter, who leave Monday. Mrs. Clifford Jones, of Fort Kamehameha, had dinner Saturday in honor of Captain Jones's birthday. A dinner for eight was given by Capt. and Mrs. Norris Stayton, Fort De Russy, Thursday. Mrs. Malcolm P. Andruss was hostess for the Fort Kamehameha Sewing Club Tuesday. Mrs. Malcolm P. Andruss was a luncheon hostess for a number of friends from the States. Capt. and Mrs. George S. Taylor had dinner for Major and Mrs. Douglass. Mrs. Frederick R. Garcin entertained the Fort Kamehameha Bridge Club on Friday.

Capt. and Mrs. Clinton, of the naval station at Pearl Harbor, gave a buffet luncheon Nov. 28 in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Greene. Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Davis have taken apartments at the Courtland and will remain there until they leave for the mainland in January.

Company H, 2d Infantry, gave a smoker Tuesday at Fort Shafter to their retiring first sergeant, Herman J. Minder, who leaves for the mainland on the next transport, after thirty years of faithful service in the Army. All the regimental non-commissioned staff, Sergeant Minder's entire company, all the old members of the 2d Infantry and most of the older officers of the regiment were present. Capt. Clyde Parker, the present commanding officer of Company H, delivered an appropriate talk on Sergeant Minder's record, and it is one of which the Sergeant can well be proud. He has been a first sergeant for sixteen years; he has twenty-two years' straight service and eight years' double time, was never tried or reprimanded during this entire time and has never been absent from a formation. All his discharges are excellent. After Captain Parker's remarks he presented the Sergeant with a beautiful gold watch and chain as a remembrance from the members of his company. Sergeant Minder after thanking the company gave an excellent talk on "The Recruit." He warned against what he thought to be the most pernicious vices a recruit would come in contact with, viz., gambling and drinking, and advised them to deposit a certain part of their pay each month. Major Michael Lenihan, Sergeant Minder's company commander in 1898, gave a short talk, and this was followed by remarks by Capt. Charles S. Lincoln, adjutant. A buffet supper was served and then four fast two-round bouts between members of the command were given, followed by a clog dance by Miller, of Company G. Music was furnished by the Hawaiian string orchestra. Among the officers present were Major Michael J. Lenihan, Capt. Otho B. Rosenbaum, Charles S. Lincoln, Clyde H. Park, Alfred J. Booth, Lieuts. Joseph A. McAndrews, A. H. Holey and C. L. Cohen. Quartermaster Sergeant Carney was in charge of ceremonies. Sergeant Minder leaves Hawaii Dec. 5 and will make his home in Cincinnati, Ohio.

During the week the Supreme Court of Hawaii rendered a decision in favor of taxing the automobiles owned by Army officers in Honolulu and hereafter all machines will be taxed a cent per pound. All officers in Oahu will have to pay the tax.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 522.)

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At Topolobampo, Mexico.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. On the West coast of Mexico.

BUFFALO, transport, 6(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. On the West coast of Mexico.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Genn. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Martin E. Trench. On the West coast of Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Edwin H. Campbell. On the West coast of Mexico.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark W. Stearns. Sailed Dec. 17 from Topolobampo, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Standley. Sailed Dec. 19 from San Diego, Cal., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. Sailed Dec. 18 from San Diego, Cal., for the West Coast of Mexico.

IROQUOIS (tender). Bttn. Frank Bruce. At San Diego, Cal.

NANSHAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Prideaux, master. Sailed Dec. 17 from San Diego, Cal., for the West Coast of Mexico.

NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. At San Francisco, Cal.

SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Isaac B. Smith, master. Sailed Dec. 19 from San Diego, Cal., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

IRIS (flagship to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. On the West Coast of Mexico.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Alexander Sharp, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Alexander Sharp. On the West Coast of Mexico.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. On the West Coast of Mexico.

PERRY (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. On the West Coast of Mexico.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. On the West Coast of Mexico.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. On the West Coast of Mexico.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Diego, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Bernard O. Wills. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harry R. Bogusch. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard B. Berry. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. William F. Newton, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Trever. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Pedro, Cal.

Leonard Snider & Co.

SIXTY BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Investment Specialists

List of Securities on Application

JAMES A. BULL, Phila. Mgr.

421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

SAN FRANCISCO

Bellevue Hotel

Ceary and Taylor Streets

Strictly first-class Absolutely fireproof

300 Rooms, all with individual bath

Rates \$2.00 per day—European plan. Special American plan for families, if desired. Weekly rates.

Headquarters for Army and Navy.

H. W. WILLS, Manager.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Frank J. Lowry. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-8 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Honolulu, H.T.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Commander-in-Chief.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A. Alexander. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph M. Griswold. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Herbert E. Kays. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Manley H. Simons. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Sam C. Loomis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. Stanford E. Moses. At Manila, P.I.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fowell. At Shanghai, China.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. Sailed Dec. 17 from Shanghai, China, for Manila, P.I.

SECOND DIVISION.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Cox. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Cake. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign Julian B. Timberlake. At Hong Kong, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Richard R. Mann. Sailed Dec. 17 from Hong Kong, China, for Manila, P.I.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Ensign Roy Dudley. At Manila, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Manila, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Olongapo, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Miles P. Refo, Commander.

MONADNOCK (tender), 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Howard F. Kingman. At Manila, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender). Bttn. Jerry C. Holmes. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood. At Manila, P.I.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. At Manila, P.I.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Rooks. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Lieut. William M. Quigley. At Manila, P.I.

B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Miles P. Refo. At Manila, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Sherwood Pickens. At Manila, P.I.

B-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

ABAREND, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward C. Jones, master. At Shanghai, China.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. At Manila, P.I.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(b), 6(b). Ensign Herbert G. Gates. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

PISCATAQUA (tender). Chief Bttn. William Derrington. At the naval station, Guam.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bttn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSLS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bttn. Gustav Freudendorff. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Comdr. George C. Day. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

CURTISS HYDRO AEROPLANES

Used in three years of peace and war by six of the World's leading navies without one serious accident!

They have everything the best of others offer, plus perfect control and unvarying structural integrity.

May we send you illustrated circulars free?

THE CURTISS AEROPLANE CO.
45 LAKE STREET HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF Eagle Warehouse & Storage Co.

28 to 44 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Storage for Household Goods and Valuables. Packing and removals by motor vans. Carpets and Rugs cleaned and stored. Phone 5560 Main.

CESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Hunt. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. Cruising on the coast of Liberia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

EAGLE (converted yacht). Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Merritt Hodson. The Farragut is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Pedro, Cal. Address there.

FORTUNE (tug). Comdr. John M. Poyer, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Lieut. Jacob L. Hydrick. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. Sailed Dec. 20 from Boston, Mass., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANAWHA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert C. Cooke. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Huff. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Hyman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PRINCETON (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Send mail there.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karns. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Marshall Collins. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. August C. Wilhelm. In ordinary at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

VESEUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Bsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSECOLA, Chief Bsn. Thomas Macklin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PEORIA, Chief Bsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Bsn. Walter J. Wortman. Sailed Dec. 20 from Port Royal, S.C., for the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address there.

PUBLIC MARINE SCHOOLS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York state). Capt. F. S. McMurray. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

RANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, U.S.N. At Boston, Mass.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At the Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CUMBERLAND (receiving ship). Capt. A. H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Cumberland.

HARTFORD (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Farmer Morrison. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service." The "Cumberland" is an auxiliary to the "Maine."

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southerny.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service."

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. John J. Hannigan, commanding. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Chief Bsn. John Mahoney. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Address mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Norfolk.
Bailey, Annapolis.
Barney, Norfolk.
Biddle, Annapolis.
Blakely, Newport.

TUGS.

Aecomac, Boston.
Active, Mare Island.
Alice, Norfolk.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.
Arapahoe, Mare Island.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk.
Iwana, Boston.
Massasoit, Norfolk.
Modoc, Philadelphia.
Mohave, Puget Sound.
Mohawk, Norfolk.
Narketta, New York.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pentucket, New York.
Tecumseh, Washington.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Constellation, Newport.
Constitution, Boston.
Duncan, Boston, Mass.
General Alava, Cavite.
Indiana, Philadelphia.
Relief, Olongapo.
Pampanga, Olongapo.
Rainbow, Mare Island, Cal.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J.
Alben, Providence, R.I.
Boston, Portland, Ore.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dupont, Fall River, Mass.
Elfrida, Washington, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Foote, Washington, N.C.
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Goldsborough, Tacoma, Wash.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. GEORGE BARNETT COMMANDANT.

Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adj. and Insp.; Col. Charles L. McCawley, Q.M.; Col. George Richards, Paym.; Col. John A. Lejeune, Assistant to Commandant; Capt. James C. Breckinridge and Thomas Holcomb, jr., Aids.

Capt. Davis B. Willis, A.P.M., in charge of A.P.M. Office, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, A.A. and I., Asst. Adj. and Insp.; Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paym.'s Office, all San Francisco, Cal.; Major Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.

1st Brigade, Marine Corps, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Col. L. W. T. Waller commanding; 3d Co., attached to Brig. Hqs. Artillery Battalion, 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Major R. H. Dunlap commanding.

1st Regt., 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d, 28d Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole commanding.
2d Regt., 7th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th Cos., Col. Theodore P. Kane commanding.

4th Regt., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton; 25th, 28th, 31st, 32d and 34th Cos., temporarily on U.S.S. San Diego; 2d Battalion, Major William N. McKelvy; 26th and 27th Cos., Marine Bks., Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Cal.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Capt. John W. Wadleigh.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Capt. Harry O. Smith.
M. Bks., N. Hospital, Boston, Mass., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Ross S. Kingsbury.
M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Randolph C. Berkeley.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. William G. Fay (temporarily at Port-au-Prince, Hayti).

M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.

M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., 21st Co., 2d Lieut. Robert E. Messersmith.

M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., Capt. Clifford P. Meyer.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmann.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Major John F. McGill.

M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.

M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Capt. James T. Bootes.

M. Det., N. Hosp., New York, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, jr.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theodore E. Backstrom.

M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville.

M. Bks., Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Nutting.

Aviation Section, Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Cunningham.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 2d, 10th Cos., Capt. Logan Feland.

M. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Elias R. Beadle.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. John A. Hughes.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. James T. Buttrick.

N. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Col. C. M. Perkins.

M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Col. Charles A. Doyen.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Washington, D.C., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas H. Brown.

M.C.R.R., Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Charles F. B. Price.

Submarine Boats

Even Keel Type

The Lake Torpedo Boat Company
Bridgeport, Connecticut, U. S. A.

Managing Director, R. H. M. ROBINSON, Late Naval Constructor, U. S. Navy

6% Carefully Selected Mortgages

For 40 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. No losses. Interest promptly paid. First Mortgage Loans \$200.00 and up. \$25.00 Savings Certificates. Ask for Loan List No. 740.

Perkins & Company, Lawrence, Kas.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. Tom D. Barber.
M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Howard H. Kipp.
M. Det., U.S.S. Brooklyn, 1st Lieut. William C. Powers, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Castine, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voeth.
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Arthur B. Owens.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. Edward H. Gonger.
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Oliver Floyd.
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Charles J. Miller.
M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, 1st Lieut. Charles G. Sinclair.
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Nelson P. Yulte.
8th Company, U.S.S. Kearsarge (temp.), Capt. Richard M. Cutts.

14th Company, U.S.S. Kentucky (temp.), Capt. Edward B. Cole.

M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, 1st Lieut. William C. Wise, jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Machias, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Marietta, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, 1st Lieut. Ralph L. Shepard.

M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Brainerd.

M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Bogan.

M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, 1st Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry.

M. Det., U.S.S. New York, 1st Lieut. Philip H. Torrey.

M. Det., U.S.S. Oregon, Capt. Frederick A. Ramsey.

M. Det., U.S.S. Prairie, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, Capt. Herbert J. Hirschinger.

M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardener.

M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, 2d Lieut. John A. Gray.

M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.

M. Det., U.S.S. Southern, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Thomas C. Turner.

M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Charles B. Taylor.

M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.

M. Det., U.S.S. Virginia, 1st Lieut. William D. Smith.

M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Washington, 2d Lieut. Lester S. Wass.

M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. Maurice S. Berry.

M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Berton W. Sibley.

HE HAD THE COUNTERSIGN.

At a military camp in New York state a few years ago, a Guard inspector, while going his rounds, approached a German sentry who simply looked at him and marched on.

"Well," queried the inspector, intending to remind the man of his duty.

"Vell, vell! Vot is it?"

"Don't you want the countersign?"

"No, dot's all right. Der feller in der guard's tent gif it to me. I got it."—*Boston Transcript.*

A correspondent of the New York Sun reports that the gross receipts of the Krupp Stock Company of Essen, Germany, have been increased for the past year to \$32,170,000, compared to \$16,317,500 last year. These figures, high as they may seem, do not by any means exhaust the actual profit of the company. The expenses for new plants, additional constructions and buildings and other supplements which had become necessary for the firm, feverishly working day and night to fill the enormous orders for military supplies, were covered by the running revenues, about 150 per cent. of the amount of the surplus income having been expended on new construction, credit, etc. The actual profit was \$24,712,500, or more than double that of last year. Besides \$1,875,000 for general reserves, \$1,250,000 for special credits and \$2,500,000 for war reserves, the company has expended about \$9,000,000 for purposes of public welfare.

A man named Henry Ford applied for enlistment at the recruiting office of the United States Marine Corps in Philadelphia last week. "I have been doing piece work," he told Sergt. Walter E. Carel, who questioned him regarding former employment, with a view to determining the man's moral fitness for Uncle Sam's sea soldiers. Carel gasped in amazement and was writing down "f.o.b. Detroit," and other irrelevant things on the application blank, when Henry Ford supplemented his statement with, "you see I am a molder by trade, and I've been working 'piece work' on truck castings over at South Bethlehem." Ford could not pass the required examination, however, and was rejected by the medical examiner for "weak heart."

The number of "Power" for Nov. 23 publishes a description of a turbo-generator invented by Henry H. Wait, of Chicago, who for many years has been a steam turbine and generator designer. It is described as "a 100-kw. single-stage turbine and direct-current generator specially designed to carry six electric elevators and numerous tungsten lamps simultaneously. The regulation is well within two per cent., and the economy can be varied to suit the requirements of the heating load." Mr. Wait is the son of Horatio L. Wait, formerly paymaster in the Navy, who has the good fortune to be the father of a son of very exceptional ability in the line of mechanical construction.

HONOLULU, H. T.

THE WATERHOUSE COMPANY, Ltd., 1039 Bishop St.,

Young Building, Honolulu, sole distributors for: Art Metal Furniture and Office Supplies, Underwood Typewriters, National Cash Registers, Burroughs Adding Machines, Mosler Safes.

The Honolulu Iron Works Company

solicits correspondence, and will gladly furnish estimates relative to the mechanical equipment of Mills and Factories. Old equipment modernized.

HONOLULU, HAWAII NEW YORK, N. Y.

**SCHUMAN CARRIAGE CO., Ltd.
HONOLULU**

DEALERS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND AUTOMOBILES

**Honolulu, Hawaii
MOANA HOTEL**

On Waikiki Beach, 20 minutes from town by electric car.
American Plan.

**This Advertisement is
RECRUITING**

Business for the
HONOLULU AUTO AND TAXI CO.
Telephone No. 2999 and 1005.
BEHN AND BENFORD, U.S.W.V.

Hawaii & South Seas Curio Co. Young Bldg., Honolulu.
Mats, Tapes, Silks, Basketry, Drawn-work, &c. Catalogue

Automobiles and Automobile Supplies

We are dealers in leading makes of Automobiles, including Packards, Cadillacs, Buicks, Overlands, etc. All cars sold at mainland prices.

A large stock of auto supplies, tires and sundries always on hand.

THE von HAMM YOUNG CO., LTD.
King and Bishop Streets, Honolulu, T. H.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.

Successors to HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN—Established 1815

734 BROADWAY - - - - - NEW YORK

MAKERS OF ARMY, NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENTS
that have stood the test since 1815

RICE & DUVAL**ARMY & NAVY TAILORS**

Fashionable Civilian Dress

J. H. STRAHAN

258-260 Fifth Ave., near 28th St., New York City

Branch Office, Westory Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

**Fore River Ship Building Corporation
QUINCY, MASS.****SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS**

BRASS FOUNDERS MACHINISTS GALVANIZERS
CURTIS MARINE TURBINES YARROW WATERTUBE BOILERS

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited

Walkerville, Canada

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

Products of the General Electric Company

Internal Combustion Generating Sets—Steam Engine Generators—Turbo Generators—Motors— Mazda Lamps—Arc Lamps—Searchlights, Incandescent and Arc Switchboards—Motors and Instruments—Wire and Cable—Wiring Devices—Telephone Boards—Electric Bake Ovens and Ranges—Electric Radiators, Tubular and Luminous.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

General Office: Schenectady, N. Y.
SALES OFFICES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

5241

HOTELS AND APARTMENTS

**WHEN IN
SAN FRANCISCO
STOP AT****HOTEL PLAZA**

FACING PLAZA ON UNION SQUARE
POST AND STOCKTON STS.

An Hotel Designed to Appeal to
the Conservative

AMERICAN EUROPEAN
\$3.50 UPWARD \$1.50 UPWARD

Permanent Special

HOTEL PLAZA CO.
MANAGEMENT

MANSION HOUSE

"Brooklyn Heights," Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rebuilt, redecorated, refurnished, relandlorded.
Best American plan table in New York.

Special Army and Navy Rates.

J. J. LUSSIER

Proprietor

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark and

Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates.
Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

The Army and Navy Inn

Corner 10th and M Streets, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. Rooms
on suite or single. First class table. Transients accommodated.

THE BRIGHTON

High Class Apartment Hotel
California St., near Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D.C.

1, 2 and 3 rooms and bath to 6 rooms and
two baths, furnished or unfurnished, by day
week, month or year. American and European
Café.

Special rates to Army and Navy.

PATENTS

C. L. PARKER
Formerly Member Examining
Corps, U.S. Patent Office.
Attorney-at-Law and
Seller of Patents
American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches made to
determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted.
Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.

McGill Bldg. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Norwich University**NORTHFIELD, VERMONT,**

the oldest military and engineering
school in the United States excepting West
Point. Founded 1819 by Captain Alden
Partridge, Ex-Superintendent U.S. Military
Academy. Rated as distinguished by Gov-
ernment inspectors continuously since 1904.
The only cavalry school in the United
States.

Offers courses leading to degrees in Gen-
eral Science, Chemistry, Electrical and
Civil Engineering.

Special attention given to the sons of
Army officers.

Located in the heart of the Green Moun-
tains.

Write to the president for further in-
formation.

**PATENT BINDERS
FOR FILING THE****Army & Navy Journal.**

20 Vesey St., N. Y.

By mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

Delivered at office, \$1.00.

**Where to Get Reliable
War News**

The Army and Navy Journal is the ONLY paper in the United States whose reports of the European war are strictly professional, stripped of all sensational, unconfirmed rumors and other misleading matter, thus enabling its readers to follow intelligently the progress of events from week to week.

"The present position of the 'JOURNAL,'" a correspondent writes, "is unique and commanding. Owing to the President's order to the Army and Navy officers it is the sole source—for a nation of 110 millions—of informing discussion as to military and naval operations in the European war."

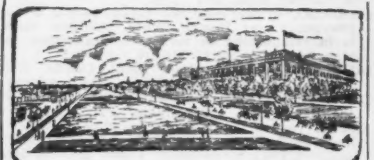
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS

**HOTEL
STEWART**

SAN FRANCISCO
Geary Street, just off Union Square

European Plan \$1.50 a day up
Breakfast 50c Lunch 50c Dinner \$1.00
Most Famous Meals in the United States

New steel and concrete structure. 350 rooms, 250 connecting bathrooms. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessarily expensive luxury. In center of theatre, cafe and retail districts. On car lines transferring all over city. Take municipal car-line direct to door. Motor Bus meets trains and steamers.

STEWART**HOTEL DEL PRADO
CHICAGO, ILL.**

400 Rooms with bath. American Plan.
Headquarters for Army and Navy
with special rates.

**LEGGINGS that
FIT!**

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED
Three lengths and 108
sizes. No difference what
the shape of your legs,
we can fit you perfectly.
\$1.00 a pair.

**DES MOINES TENT &
AWNING CO.**
Des Moines, Iowa
Special Rates to Agents.

PATENTS Free Booklets
Consultation free
Milo B. Stevens & Co.
Established 1864
PENSIONS
635 BF St., Washington Monadnock Bldg., C'icago

Women Know

that they cannot afford to be ill. They must keep themselves in the best of health at all times. Most of all, the digestive system must be kept in good working order. Knowing the importance of this, many women have derived help from

**Beecham's
Pills**

These safe, sure, vegetable pills quickly right the conditions that cause headache, languor, constipation and biliousness. They are free from habit-forming drugs. They do not irritate or weaken the bowels.

Women find that relieving the small ills promptly, prevents the development of big ones. They depend on Beecham's Pills to tone, strengthen and

Keep Them Well

Directions of Special Value to Women with Every Box.
Sold Everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

